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PRAVDA ROUNDUP HIGHLIGHTS BREZHNEV VIEWS ON PRC, CSCE PACT

LD061553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Roundup of 3 March PRAVDA correspondents' and TASS reports: "Following a Course of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] The speech by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the election meeting of voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug has aroused tremendous interest throughout the world. It is being widely publicized and commented on by the foreign press, radio and television.

The whole world's tremendous interest in L. I. Brezhnev's speech is understandable, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. The USSR is the standardbearer in the struggle for peace and progress. The peoples associate all their hopes for a better future and for the gradual implementation of mankind's age-old dream--the creation of a world without weapons and without wars--with the Soviet Union. The Soviet leader's speech is an impressive account of tremendous successes in the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in recent years.

L. I. Brezhnev's meeting with voters, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU points out, again demonstrated the tremendous respect, prestige and recognition he enjoys among the Soviet people. The meeting with him and the entire course of the election campaign for the election of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are a shining embodiment of the principles of socialist democracy which are enshrined in the new USSR Constitution.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, organ of the SED Central Committee, writes: "In his speech L. I. Brezhnev put forward a number of important new proposals aimed at strengthening peace throughout the world. He resolutely condemned the unprecedentedly brazen piratical attack by the Beijing rulers on Socialist Vietnam, which he described as an expression of the perfidious, aggressive essence of the great-power, hegemonist policy they are implementing."

L. I. Brezhnev's speech to the voters, his profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international situation and his optimism point out the path to all progressive mankind, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO notes in an editorial. This is a consistently class, internationalist position reflecting the Soviet people's indefatigable struggle for peace and progress on earth.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, commenting on L. I. Brezhnev's speech, points out: "The Soviet leader again confirmed his support for Vietnam in its struggle against Chinese aggression." He stated, the agency stresses, that nobody need have any doubt: The USSR is true to the treaty on friendship and cooperation which binds our countries.

Concerning China's barbaric aggression against Socialist Vietnam, Mongolia's UNEN writes, the Soviet leader stressed the Soviet Union's loyalty to the treaty on friendship and cooperation which binds the USSR and Vietnam and indicated that with their unprecedentedly brazen piratical attack on Socialist Vietnam the present Chinese rulers have finally revealed to the whole world the perfidious, aggressive essence of the great-power, hegemonist policy they are implementing.

France's L'HUMANITE writes: L. I. Brezhnev put forward important new peace initiatives: The Soviet Union proposes that the 35 countries which participated in the all-European conference conclude a nonaggression pact. In his speech, the newspaper continues, the Soviet head of state resolutely condemned the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, stressing that it constitutes a serious threat to peace throughout the world.

L.I. Brezhnev, AFP notes, stressed that his country is peace-loving and deeply conscious of its responsibility as a great power. He warned the West against any complicity with China. At the same time, the agency continues, the great attention which the Soviet head of state devoted to questions of peaceful coexistence is clearly visible. He addressed a number of new proposals to the West aimed at strengthening the relaxation of tension, putting forward, in particular, the idea of concluding a nonaggression pact among the participants in the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

West Germany's RHEINISCHE POST also notes the great significance of the new Soviet proposal--to conclude a nonaggression pact, among the participants in the all-European conference.

L'UNITA, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, publishing L.I. Brezhnev's speech in detail, writes: This speech can be regarded as an important official document containing an analysis of the present-day situation. On the one hand, the speech stresses the seriousness of the present moment, and on the other hand it shows quite clearly the Soviet Union's readiness to develop cooperation and to continue dialog with the United States. In this sense it is clearly indicated that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting is regarded by Moscow not only as a suitable moment for the conclusion of a SALT-II treaty, but as a meeting intended to lay the foundations for new bilateral relations which will promote the development of the detente process.

The American newspapers are devoting the greatest attention to that part of L.I. Brezhnev's speech which discusses Soviet-American relations, particularly the prospects for the conclusion of a SALT-II treaty, which will place a definite barrier in the way of further stockpiling the most destructive and expensive types of weapons.

UPI's report from Moscow began with the words: "President L.I. Brezhnev proposed for the first time the conclusion of a nonaggression pact by reaching agreement on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons."

L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the meeting with voters is of tremendous significance, since it touched on questions affecting the destinies of all mankind, the well-known American businessman A. Hammer, chairman of the board of directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, told a TASS correspondent. L.I. Brezhnev's statement that one of the main tasks in the sphere of collective efforts to strengthen peace is the elaboration of a new treaty between our countries on strategic offensive arms limitation reflects the Soviet leadership's realistic and peace-loving position. The U.S. Government and Congress must display an equally constructive approach, since any other decision could endanger world peace. The conclusion of such a treaty would lead to an improvement in the general climate in U.S.-USSR relations.

Commenting on the Soviet leader's speech, newspapers in many countries note that at this difficult time for the Vietnamese people the Soviet Union is displaying complete and full solidarity with them. The Soviet people, Japan's ASAHI notes, demand the speedy ending of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and the withdrawal from Vietnamese soil of all interventionist troops down to the last man. The Soviet leader, the Hindustan TIMES (India) writes, resolutely rebuffed the present Beijing leaders and their accomplices among the advocates of "cold war."

L.I. Brezhnev, Iran's TEHRAN JOURNAL newspaper says, delivered a speech of exceptional importance touching on all the main aspects of the international situation. He warmly congratulated the Iranian people on their revolutionary victory, which put an end to the despotic monarchist regime and opened up the path to freedom and democracy.

The Iranian newspapers published in full L.I. Brezhnev's statements relating to Iran and stress the Soviet Union's determination to continue to give all-round assistance to the heroic Vietnamese people in rebuffing the Chinese aggression and its determination to struggle for the consolidation of peace throughout the world and for detente.

TRUD REVIEW DISCUSSES PRC AGGRESSION, IRAN, CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD061055 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Feb 79 P 1 LD

[V. Sisnev "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Criminal "Neutrality"

"I have read that the American administration knew in advance of China's intention to attack Vietnam. Why then has it taken a 'neutral' stand?"--writes A.V. Pirogova, engineer of the Kazremstroy trust (Kazan).

There now remains not the slightest doubt that Washington was informed about Beijing's perfidious designs. And informed not like other observers in the world, who were concerned with the concentration of Chinese troops along the Vietnamese border, but in the full sense of the word. This has been reported, citing Washington sources, by the New York TIMES, as well as by other Western press organs in whose opinion Deng Xiaoping visited the United States chiefly in order to sound out the possible reaction to the preplanned invasion of Vietnamese territory.

While warning in its statement that our country will fulfill its obligations under the friendship and cooperation treaty with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at the same time the Soviet Government emphasized that any connivance with China's hegemonist policy is connivance with violence and diktat and connivance with the Chinese leadership's attempts to plunge the world into war.

However, the U.S. leaders do not wish to heed the voice of reason, preferring to preserve "neutrality" at the same time that Chinese soldiers are dealing savagely with Vietnam's peaceful inhabitants and are wiping entire settlements and villages from the face of the earth. At a 22 February press conference in Washington presidential spokesman Powell was asked how statements about American "disapproval" of the Chinese invasion can be reconciled with U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal's intention to leave for Beijing as though blood were not continuing to be shed in Vietnam. Powell replied that the "principles" of further relations with China were formulated on the very first day of the conflict. One of them is that "this conflict will not influence the normalization of American-Chinese relations." It could not be put more clearly.

British Industry Secretary Varley is also visiting Beijing at the same time as Blumenthal, as though nothing were the matter. He has brought the aggressor a generous gift. A contract to supply a large number of Harrier vertical-takeoff fighter-bombers. He will also discuss the possibility of deliveries of other types of arms, including warships and tanks. Neither does the leadership of the EEC, which includes the main European capitalist countries, wish to notice what is happening in North Vietnam. Jenkins, president of the European Communities Commission, has arrived in Beijing on a visit to discuss a whole range of issues.

Historical parallels are not always justified, but in this case such a parallel simply suggests itself. The Western powers are now playing the "China card," just as they played the "Germany card" in the thirties. [paragraph continues]

History textbooks record how the Munich self-deception of the Western powers ended. It would be very advisable for the new generation of Munichites to take a look at those textbooks now.

Following the Colonists' Motto

"How have Western capitals taken Khomeyni's statement that he is for friendly relations with the Soviet Union?"--writes A.F. Gorbatkov, Glavtashkentstroy bulldozer operator.

Imperialist circles have reacted to the words imbued with good will of the Iranian Shi'ites' spiritual leader in the only way that could be expected--with anger and fear. Anger at the fact that Tehran no longer wishes to do what Washington instructs it to do, and fear of the total collapse of the system of imperialist oppression. People in the West know only too well that the Soviet Union is setting a "subversive"--from their viewpoint--example of interstate relations founded on full equality and mutual respect.

Therefore bourgeois propaganda, particularly American propaganda, is now undertaking any deception and forgery to prove what cannot be proved: That the Iranian events are supposedly being "directed from Moscow." In their anticommunist blindness the inspirers of this slander campaign do not even notice that they are insulting selfless patriots who would give their lives to rid their country of tyranny and foreign dependence.

Seeking to drive a wedge between the new Iran and the socialist countries, the West is following the colonists' old motto: "Divide and Rule." And it is being used against revolutionary forces which overthrew the monarchy thanks to their unity.

Things are not limited just to radio sabotage. Reports are being received that gangs of former agents of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, trained by CIA instructors, are carrying out single-minded sabotage with a view to preventing the stabilization of the new power, as well as provocations in an attempt to compromise the "most dangerous"--in Washington's opinion--elements of the National Front.

Confirmation of the charges being leveled against the CIA in a number of Arab countries would not surprise many people. The essence of these charges is that America's spy department wanted to create a pretext for overt U.S. interference in the course of events in the Near East. Here is what the Lebanese newspaper AL-QA'IDAH wrote, for example: "Trustworthy diplomatic circles maintain that the CIA is behind the ambassador's assassination in Kabul and the attack on the American Embassy in Tehran. An organization involved in the assassination of a U.S. President would not hesitate to assassinate an ambassador if this is what the higher interests of American imperialism demand."

Who Will Be the Gendarme?

"Why is there a need for another meeting of Israeli and Egyptian ministers at Camp David?"--writes V.Ye. Zhilin, electrical fitter of the work supply administration (Angarsk).

This question is linked very closely with what we have just examined: According to information leaking from the U.S. President's summer residence, what is being discussed there is not only the conclusion of a separate anti-Arab deal but also how to fill the "vacuum" created since Iran has ceased functioning as a Near East gendarme.

We will cite statements in two leading American newspapers. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "The participants in the talks are actively discussing the question of increasing U.S. military presence in this region and the possibility of creating new American military bases in Egypt and Israel."

The Washington POST: "President as-Sadat, profoundly concerned at the events in Iran, has told the U.S. defense secretary that Egypt can play the main pro-Western military role in the Near East in exchange for deliveries of modern American weapons." In the latter case one recalls U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's urgent trip to Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which preceded the second round of Camp David talks in 6 months. Washington wanted to replace the shah's Iran with a bloc of these four countries, and during his trip Brown lightly gave promises of military deliveries. So far, however, only Egypt and Israel are showing enthusiasm.

There has been a decisive change in the situation in the region. In the shah's regime Tel Aviv has lost both a political ally and the supplier of 60 percent of the oil consumed by the Israeli economy. Making use of this weakening in the position of its partner in collusion, Cairo is trying to prove to its American patron that only Egypt is capable of safeguarding U.S. "interests" in the Near East; of course, on condition that it is rearmed and given billion-dollar credits. Israeli extremists object categorically to American weapon deliveries to their Egyptian "friend," openly declaring that they fear that the fate of their recent Iranian ally may befall him.

But of course, in addition to parceling out roles in this region of the world, the Camp David meeting is also designed to expedite the conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. In the new situation, by all accounts, Egyptian parliamentarians wish to enlist U.S. support to force Israel to make nominal concessions which would cover the shame of a separate deal like a figleaf.

SHITIKOV STRESSES SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM AT HELSINKI CONFERENCE

LD062230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki--China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a new, bloody stage in the expansionist policy which the Chinese authorities have conducted over many years in relation to Southeast Asia and Vietnam in particular, Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and head of the Soviet delegation, said in an address at the extraordinary international conference in support of Vietnam which is being held here.

China's armed attack on Vietnam has shown for all to see the irresponsible attitude Beijing has towards the fate of the world, and with what criminal thoughtlessness the Chinese leadership puts weapons to use, he stressed. These aggressive actions, which contradict UN principles, violate international justice and cynically trample upon the most cherished aspirations and hopes of peoples for national independence and liberty. These actions have revealed the real essence of the hegemonistic policy of the present Chinese (?leadership). Is it possible to guarantee that Beijing's adventurist policy will not appear anew, in an even more dangerous form, threatening the cause of general peace?

I should like to state from this authoritative tribune, Aleksey Shitikov emphasized, that just as they did in the years of U.S. aggression in Vietnam, the Soviet people decisively support the just cause of the Vietnamese people, and angrily condemn the Chinese aggressors. I should also like to recall that the Soviet Government has expressly demanded that the Beijing leaders stop before it is too late. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated that no one should be in any doubt: The Soviet Union is true to the agreement on friendship and cooperation which links the USSR and Vietnam. And they are beginning to realize this in Beijing.

Aleksey Shitikov stressed the need to strengthen joint solidarity actions in support of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people.

U.S. ARMS DELIVERIES ABROAD INCREASE DESPITE PROMISES

ID061209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 79 p 5 ID

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Business"]

[Text] Despite Washington's repeated statements of its intention to show "restraint" and even "strive for a reduction" in the arms trade, deliveries abroad of lethal goods marked "made in the United States" continue to increase. In 1978, as is clear from a U.S. General Accounting Office report, the cost of these deliveries reached a record level--$15 billion, as against 11.4 billion in 1977, when the notorious policy of "restraint" was first proclaimed.

The peace-loving public in various countries notes with concern that the flow of American and other Western weapons is directed above all to the most explosive regions. The main recipients of these weapons are the regimes and forces on which imperialism is gambling.

This again became apparent during the recent Near Eastern tour by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. His aim, observers note, was to guarantee U.S. military-political interests in the Near East. "The defense secretary...," the New York POST writes, "traveled the Near East, scattering to right and left promises of deliveries of F-5 fighters, M-60 tanks, C-130 transport planes and other modern American armaments."

Today Washington essentially makes no secret of the fact that increasing weapons deliveries to disturbed parts of the world is regarded as one of the main ways of guaranteeing its interests in the face of the people's growing struggle for national liberation and social progress. Speaking in Georgia the other day, President Carter expressed concern at a certain "turmoil in Southeast and Southwest Asia" and in this connection declared Washington's intention of giving "additional military assistance" to traditional U.S. allies in those regions.

Influential circles in the United States and other NATO countries are calling today for the sale of sophisticated military hardware to China, which has unleashed a barbaric aggressive war against Vietnam. Life reminds us sternly: Imperialist weapons deliveries mean not only business for the manufacturers of death, but also the injection of fuel into the fire of dangerous conflicts.

The interests of international peace and detente demand not an increase in military deliveries to the forces of reaction, but the curbing of their aggressive impulses and the granting of all-round support to countries and peoples defending their freedom and the right to determine their own destiny.

CONGRESSMEN QUESTION SENSE IN DEVELOPING MISSILES FOR EUROPE

ID061231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "New Missiles Being Imposed"]

[Text] New York, 26 February--Washington has launched a campaign of crude pressure on its European North Atlantic bloc allies aimed at forcing them to agree to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on their territory.

As the New York TIMES points out, the deployment of this missile, designed to strike blows against the Soviet Union, is an integral part of the new Pentagon strategy aimed at the further militarization of Western Europe. The governments of NATO countries have been informed of the U.S. intention to deploy the new missile. This question was discussed in particular when U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown received FRG Defense Minister H. Apel at the Pentagon.

The newspaper stresses that some congressmen are asking if there is any sense in developing another missile for Europe which will cost hundreds of millions of dollars and could further hinder progress in the American-Soviet SALT talks.

Meanwhile the American press reports that the Pentagon is preparing to spend over $200 million next year on developing various types of missiles for future deployment in Western Europe.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS ON NATO TO INTIMIDATE EUROPEAN ALLIES

ID061233 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Pressure Being Intensified" under the rubric "The World Today"]

[Text] Washington, 27 February--The United States is intensifying the pressure campaign on its European NATO partners to make them agree to the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on their territory.

Two reports "on the state of NATO" have been published here, prepared by the U.S. Congressional Budget Office and the House Armed Services Committee, which aim at intimidating West European countries yet again with the worn-out myth of the "Soviet military threat" and instill in them fear over their own "weak" defense.

"NATO's ability to defend Europe is highly doubtful," the authors of the House committee report state. "The NATO countries have practically no potential for waging a prolonged war." NATO, the Budget Office echoes them, "is particularly vulnerable in the northern regions of the FRG because of a lack of firepower." The conclusion is further made that "the greatest defect in the North Atlantic alliance is the lack of sufficient military resources to insure reliable defense."

EVANS-NOVAK ANTI-SOVIETISM, ATTACKS ON SALT TREATY 'PROVOCATIVE'

ID061441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by V. Mkrtchyan under "Rejoinder" rubric: "Hawks of the Pen"]

[Text] Many responsible Western political commentators and journalists are expressing themselves increasingly frequently in favor of a policy of detente, in favor of the statesmen's desire to resolve differences and disputes not by force or threats and saber-rattling, but at the conference table.

But detente also has its opponents. They are the militarist circles in the United States and other NATO countries and the present Chinese leadership, which has unleashed shameless aggression against Socialist Vietnam. These circles, intoxicated by militarism and chauvinism, are pushing their countries' peoples over economic and political instability and constantly stoke even greater fear and mistrust of the positive meaning of detente.

These "hawks" of the pen include American penpushers R. Evans and R. Novak. Their inborn rejection of everything progressive, everything connected with detente and the relaxation of international tension, has become common talk. As soon as a prospect emerges for expanding business, cultural or other contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States, another opus by Evans and Novak, poisoned with the venom of anti-Sovietism, splashes onto the pages of a particular U.S. newspaper.

Over the many years they have been working in the syndicate of Washington POST observers, Evans and Novak have compiled so many myths about the "Soviet threat" that the latest cliche from the cold war which appeared in the Washington POST recently will, it is to be hoped, be greeted with due skepticism.

This time they are dissatisfied with the way in which the White House chief is pursuing foreign policy. You see, they are hurt that someone abroad dares to show that they can stand up to "Uncle Sam" while the U.S. President "displays restraint." Moreover, they try to explain the entire progressive course of events in the international arena and the difficulties and failures of U.S. foreign policy in various parts of the world by nothing other than Moscow's "machinations."

Sensible Americans are trying to assess realistically the changes taking place in the world and weigh up U.S. forces and potential and to embark on the only correct path of developing detente, which best accords with the interests of the U.S. people. But Evans and Novak, on instructions from certain U.S. circles obviously linked with intelligence, are yet again disorienting the country's public opinion and expatiating about the alleged "tipping of the scales toward the Soviet side." Here they are unstinting in threats and curses, forgetting elementary journalistic etiquette.

On the latest wave of anti-Sovietism that they have created Evans and Novak are counting on destroying the progress achieved at the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and barring the way to mutual understanding in any sphere of international politics.

Against the background of the broad positive, U.S. public reaction to reports of the possible conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. SALT-II treaty in the very near future, the vain attempts by Evans and Novak to suppress the sane approach emerging in Washington to the solution of international problems and their open call for the sharp reversal of foreign policy course toward cold war seem provocative at the very least.

CONGRESSMAN EVANS DENOUNCES CHINESE AGGRESSION IN SRV

LD040004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Congressman Evans, who has just returned from Vietnam, having personally seen the consequences of Beijing's aggression, has stated in an interview to a TASS correspondent: "There is no doubt in my mind that the Chinese aggression is pregnant with the serious exacerbation of tension in Southeast Asia and the whole world." The congressman categorically repudiated the attempts by the Beijing rulers and their friends in the West to link the attack on Vietnam with events in Kampuchea, whose people have toppled the cruel, repressive Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique installed by the Maoists. "This issue has nothing to do with the Chinese aggression against Vietnam," he underscored. "China", Evans noted, "must immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Vietnamese territory andcease military operations against this country."

SOVIET OFFICIAL PROTESTS U.S. MOVIE 'THE DEER HUNTER'

LD061450 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

["Film Insulting Vietnam"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 6, TASS--The film "The Deer Hunter" has the purpose of slandering the people of embattled Vietnam, R. Yurenev, the head of the delegation of Soviet film workers at the West Berlin film festival, said to a correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (LITERARY GAZETTE). He was commenting on the showing there of a motion picture rudely slandering the heroic people of Vietnam. It is all the more curious, Yurenev said, that the film was shown at a festival whose charter calls for promoting understanding between peoples.

Learning of the forthcoming show of this film "we asked the management of the West Berlin festival to postpone the showing of thisfilm," Yurenev pointed out. "But our proposal was rejected."

"In protest, the Soviet delegation declared that it would leave the festival and withdraw all its films," Yurenev next said.

Our position, Yurenev added, was supported by the delegations of Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, and the CSSR. Poland and Bulgaria had not sent their delegations to the festival but the journalists from those countries also walked out.

It was learned later that the delegations of Algeria, Greece, India, Iraq, Lebanon and Mexico adhered to the Soviet protest (but did not walk out). Progressive film journalists, including from the FRG and the United States, also supported us.

PERGAMON PUBLISHES VOLUME OF BREZHNEV'S WORKS IN U.S.

LD020348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1134 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York--Anglo-American publishing house Pergamon Press has published a mass edition of the works of Leonid Brezhnev: "Peace--Invaluable Property of the People" ["Mir--Bestsennoye Dostoyaniye Narodov"], "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" compiled in one volume under the title "As It Was" ["Kak Eto Bylo"].

The publishing of the Leonid Brezhnev's books in the United States is an important contribution to the development of Soviet-American relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation with the aim of strengthening the process of detente and achieving lasting peace on earth, said L. Straka, vice president of Pergamon Press, in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

ZHUKOV WARNS AGAINST PRC ATTEMPTS TO SET U.S. AGAINST USSR

LD061137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Article by political commentator Yuriy Zhukov: "The King of the Monkeys and the Two Tigers"]

[Text] When you study the Beijing leaders' cynical and flagrant political maneuvers you involuntarily remember their favorite ancient fable about the wily and cunning king of the monkeys who "liked to sit on the mountain and watch two tigers fighting in the valley." I was told this fable in Beijing by Zhou Enlai in the summer of 1957 when relations between our countries were still normal and the State Council premier, following Mao Zedong, stressed by every means that the friendship between China and the Soviet Union would be eternal and indestructible as long as it was based on loyalty to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. As for the battle of the tigers, he said, this should be interpreted as the contradictions between the imperialists.

Life has shown, however, that the Beijing leaders have injected a totally different meaning into this old fable. Mao and his successors, regarding their country which they have called "the Middle Kingdom" ["podnebesnaya"] as the center of the universe, dreamed of far-reaching Chinese rule. And Beijing believes and continues to believe that the best way to attain this goal is through a new world conflict in which the world's mightiest powers would clash while China would remain to one side, "sitting on a mountain watching the two tigers fighting in the valley."

It is not surprising that for the past two decades Beijing has opposed and continues to oppose fiercely and maliciously any action aimed at consolidating peace, to call any agreement aimed at arms limitation a "deception," to condemn detente, strike up friendships with the most aggressive regimes and welcome as dear guests the most reactionary and bellicose figures of the capitalist world.

For a time the Beijing leaders have professed themselves to be the "most consistent" Marxist-Leninists. Moreover, they tried to attack the USSR and the other socialist countries pursuing a Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among states belonging to different social systems under the false banner of defending revolutionary ideals.

In 1963 the Beijing leaders accused the CPSU of "conciliatoriness" toward U.S. imperialism and advanced a 25-point demagogic platform containing an appeal to "create the broadest united front of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its minions." Attacking the treaty signed on 25 July 1963 banning nuclear tests on the ground, in the air and under water, the Chinese Government alleged that the USSR was "eagerly coming to terms" with U.S. imperialism and was joining with "the reaction of various countries to struggle against the peoples of the whole world."

In November 1963 a series of policy articles prepared by the editorial board of the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO and the journal HONGQI was published in Beijing and then widely disseminated. They contained an appeal to "struggle spearhead against spearhead" against "imperialism headed by the United States" and renewed the appeal to create "a broad united front of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its hangers-on."

On 6 May 1966 Deng Xiaoping, speaking at a meeting in Shanghai, boastfully proclaimed: "We are not afraid of imperialism. We despise imperialism and will struggle boldly against it, spearhead against spearhead." And here he maliciously attacked the Soviet Union, accusing us of allegedly not struggling against the imperialists. And all this was said at the very time the USSR was fulfilling its international duty and rendering all-round fraternal aid to the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence, in particular the people of heroic Vietnam.

The following detail recently reported by the DAILY WORLD, the U.S. communists' newspaper, is also characteristic. In 1965, when U.S. aircraft were trying to "bomb all of Vietnam back into the Stone Age," Deng Xiaoping visited Hanoi. "He made an interesting offer to the Vietnamese leaders: If they refused to accept any aid whatsoever from the Soviet Union, China would undertake wholly to render them all aid and in addition would give Vietnam $1 billion. This offer was rejected and Deng angrily condemned President Ho Chi Minh as 'a revisionist' for accepting Soviet aid."

We may also recall the following instance. When Beijing so noisily advanced the notorious "proposal on the general line of the international workers movement" counterposed to the line elaborated by the international conferences of communist and workers parties and spearheaded against the CPSU, the Chinese leaders tried to convene a conference of 11 Asian communist parties in support of this program. But the Vietnamese communists opposed this idea.

Hanoi understood perfectly well that, as one Vietnamese official told a DAILY WORLD correspondent, Beijing was counting on using Vietnam "to achieve Chinese aims" and primarily to implement its predatory aims in Southeast Asia which Mao had openly urged "getting" in 1965. When it emerged that this plan was not succeeding, the Beijing leaders launched subversive activity against Vietnam and have now turned to an overt aggressive war against it.

In the early seventies a further revision of strategic plans was carried out in Beijing. People there understood that attempts to provoke the USSR and the other socialist countries into unleashing a new world war from which Beijing could benefit had failed. Attempts to use Vietnam as an instrument for fulfilling far-reaching Chinese plans in Southeast Asia had also failed. A sharp new turn now began in Beijing's policy and it was decided to set the U.S. "tiger" against the Soviet Union. As for China's leaders, they still counted on staying in a convenient position "on a mountaintop."

Retreating from the former slogan about "a united front against U.S. imperialism," Beijing at first began saying that it was necessary to struggle "against two enemies"--the USSR and the United States--and then, that it was necessary to struggle "against one or two enemies," and finally it declared that the "chief enemy is the USSR." The Chinese leadership's official report on inviting President Nixon to Beijing in the summer of 1971 stated: "The invitation to Nixon to make a visit is a strategic maneuver aimed at isolating" the Soviet Union. And further on it stated: "At this stage Chinese-Soviet contradictions are of an antagonistic (!) nature and are the chief (!) contradictions in our relations with the surrounding world."

Washington rose to this bait. The further development of events showed that many figures were to be found there whose class hatred for Lenin's great socialist power and fear of the successful development of the oppressed peoples' liberation struggle prevented them from realizing what were the true objectives of the Beijing leaders who were now offering themselves to them as allies. And when Deng Xiaoping, who is now laying claim to be China's chief leader, declared that his country can be regarded as the "16th member of NATO," he was welcomed in Washington with open arms.

In what direction is China heading, The U.S. bourgeois newspapers have been asking recently. Answering this question, the New York TIMES solemnly wrote on 14 January: "In his last interview with his American biographer, Edgar Snow, Mao said that the Soviet Union 'is not suitable' for pointing the way, and he added that 'he had pinned his hopes' on America." The XINHUA report published on 26 January that Beijing had decided "to return to industrialists and traders who are representatives of the national bourgeoisie their bank deposits, which come to a substantial sum, and also other property confiscated from them" provoked a new burst of applause in Washington.

And on 7 February, the New York POST, summing up the results of Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, during which he tried in every way to set the U.S. "tiger" against the USSR and Vietnam and promised to help in the struggle against them, observed that this guest "proposed creating an alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Beijing, in order to curb the Bolshevik threat (!)," and that "Deng Xiaoping's visit could yield important dividends in the very near future."

However, subsequent events, which were not long in following, cooled many of the hotheads in Washington; inspired by U.S. support, the Beijing leaders began their aggression in Vietnam, the international situation became exacerbated, and the Americans are beginning to understand that their new "ally" is perhaps dragging them to the brink of a dangerous precipice.

On 18 February, 24 hours after the incursion into Vietnam by Chinese troops, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, the organ of U.S. business circles, sounded the alarm: "Friendship alone is not enough for Deng. He wants the United States to be not only his friend but also his military ally.... Becoming China's ally and pledging support for it against the Soviet Union under any circumstance is something else again, and it would be extremely risky to fall into this trap."

Washington immediately recalled that Deng had recommended that the United States "energetically oppose" the Soviet Union; but when journalists asked him what China would do in such an event, he replied that "China is poor" and that it needs to strengthen its own weak economy. And the journalists realized what his perfidious scheme is: "For Deng it is a question of a game that China has been playing for many centuries--to pit one foreign power against another," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR affirmed.

It seems that the United States is beginning to realize that this game is very, very dangerous and that the maintenance of normal relations with the USSR is a vital necessity. "Washington must now be Moscow's partner not in attempts to stir up trouble but in displaying restraint on the basis of mutual understanding" the New York TIMES acknowledged in a 23 February editorial. And even the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which is well known as the mouthpiece of Pentagon anti-Soviets, declared: "The United States would be making a fatal mistake if it allowed itself to be drawn into a confrontation or even a conflict with the Soviet Union for the sake of China's interests, but this is precisely what Deng and his Beijing colleagues have in mind when they talk about 'unity' against Russia."

The future will show what conclusions will be drawn in Washington from all this; whether or not Washington will manage to understand the new version of the ancient fable about the cunning king of the monkeys and the two tigers.

As for the Soviet Union, we can note with legitimate satisfaction that our party and government and our people have discerned the Beijing leaders' perfidious intention in time and have not succumbed to their provocations, whose aim is to bring us into conflict with the United States while reserving for themselves the position of the "rejoicing third party."

Today there is a particularly topical ring to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words which he spoke at the 25th congress of our party: "Beijing's feverish attempts to wreck detente, prevent disarmament and sow mistrust and enmity among states, and its desire to provoke a world war and then bask in the reflected warmth represent a great danger for all the peace-loving peoples. This policy of Beijing's is profoundly at variance with the interests of all peoples. We shall rebuff this inflammatory policy and defend the interests of the Soviet state, the socialist community and the world communist movement. It is no longer enough to say that Maoist ideology and policy are incompatible with Marxist-Leninist teaching. They are directly hostile to it."

DENG XIAOPING FACTION, ECONOMIC FACTORS LED TO INVASION

OW062227 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 6 Mar 79 OW

[Lazhin commentary]

[Text] A number of foreign experts on Chinese affairs unanimously believe that Beijing leader Deng Xiaoping's faction was the chief proponent of China's piratical attack against the SRV. This view has been proved by a host of facts. However, this does not necessarily mean that Hua Guofeng and his supporters have really suffered a setback. Operations like the invasion of a neighboring country must obtain the concurrence of the chairman of the party Central Committee. Although Hua Guofeng is nominally chairman of the party Central Committee's Military Commission and commander in chief of the Chinese Army, it can be judged from various indications that his army positions are purely formal. All specific army matters are decided by Deng Xiaoping in his capacity as chief of General Staff of the Chinese Army and his supporters in charge of the General Political Department and other important military organizations.

The failure of economic policy also played a considerable role in the aggression against the Vietnamese people. This policy also had something to do with Deng Xiaoping. A number of ominous things happened late last year and early this year. They indicated that the four modernization policy energetically advertized by Deng Xiaoping had failed. Since Deng Xiaoping's coming to power a second time, (?problems) in the Chinese economy have not only remained unsolved but have become worse. The plan for agricultural mechanization has come to naught. Thus, RENMIN RIBAO in its 6 February editorial did not mention the policy of basically achieving agricultural mechanization by 1980 but repeatedly stressed the importance of carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance. China also failed to fulfill its plain for grain production last year.

The situation in industry is not good either. Many enterprises in Jiangxi Province operated only 3 to 5 months in 1978. According to a XINHUA news agency report, many parts of China are almost as bad as Jiangxi Province.

These facts prove that the Deng faction's economic policy has failed. The internal reason for the bloody aggression launched by the reactionary Beijing leadership against Socialist Vietnam was to allay the discontent of the people, to channel their wrath into an anti-Vietnam hysteria and to defend the failure of the economic policy on the pretext of difficulties caused by war. However, the aggressive and adventurist action has brought new hardships and miseries to the people. This cannot but give rise to ever stronger protests by the Chinese people.

Meanwhile, it can be affirmed that the failure of China's interventionist action will certainly result in a further intensification of the internal struggle in the upper stratum of Beijing's ruling clique. The Deng Xiaoping faction has recently gained the upper hand. But now Hua Guofeng will certainly take advantage of the current situation. The one who engineered the military operations is none other than Deng Xiaoping, chief of General Staff of the Chinese Army and Hua Guofeng's chief rival for power, the one who should be held responsible for the launching of the war. Hua Guofeng is prepared to avenge himself on Deng Xiaoping. Hua Guofeng, of course, has not forgotten that, at the plenary session of the party Central Committee last December, he was compelled by the Deng Xiaoping faction to make concessions and prestige-damaging self-criticism.

The experiences of recent years show that, as a result of the intensifying internal struggle at Zhongnanhai, China's pressing political, economic and social problems are bound once again to be overlooked and not dealt with appropriately.

U.S., JAPANESE ATTITUDE TO PRC AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

LD050939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev report under general heading: "Deep Indignation"]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 February--The further China's armed invasion of Vietnam develops, the more obvious the Japanese Government circles' desire to avoid condemning the Chinese aggressors and to steer their diplomacy in a direction convenient to Beijing becomes. Essentially, the Japanese Government circles' position on this issue is no different from that adopted by Washington, which is increasingly playing up to Beijing both inside and outside the United Nations. This unseemly political ploy on the part of U.S. and Japanese government circles is naturally causing deep dissatisfaction and indignation among the Japanese peace champions who are more and more actively advancing the slogan "China, Hands Off Vietnam!"

Today the newspaper AKAHATA published an editorial indicating in particular the involvement of the U.S. and Japanese governments in the events on the Indochina Peninsula, if only because these events were preceded by the visit paid to the two countries by PRC State Council Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping. The newspaper then exposes the true essence of the hypocritical appeals which are being made by U.S. and Japanese ruling circles for "the simultaneous withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam and Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

In this connection the newspaper sharply criticizes the position of Japanese and U.S. diplomats who deliberately decline to discuss at the United Nations the Chinese aggressor's hegemonist actions and who moreover advocate interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs. "The concept of the withdrawal of both sides' troops" advanced by U.S. and Japanese ruling circles, the newspaper points out, "gives China a convenient pretext for expanding and extending its aggression against Vietnam, linking it with interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs."

Condemning the Japanese Government for this policy, the newspaper calls for the buildup efforts aimed at the unconditional and immediate cessation of the Chinese aggression in Vietnam.

TASS ON BEIJING'S CANCELLATION OF JAPANESE CONTRACTS

LD062034 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

["When Illusions Vanish into Thin Air"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 6, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Beijing's decision to suspend many important contracts, agreed upon with the largest Japanese firms, has "literally shocked the business circles of Tokyo", the newspaper YOMIURI writes. It is not difficult to understand their shock. The Chinese authorities' actions, which are qualified in these circles as "unilateral", involve more than 30 industrial projects to a total sum of almost 4,000 million dollars. Among them is a contract for the construction of the Baoshan metallurgical complex, near Shanghai, which was considered as a kind of a "symbol" of Japanese-Chinese cooperation.

The Japanese companies, which sought those contracts, do not conceal that the Chinese decision has been largely detrimental to them. Many Japanese enterprises have already been oriented to deliveries of complete sets of equipment ordered by the Chinese, firms have sent to China their representatives, the Chinese orders, ASAHI wrote, have been for the Japanese economy like a "stimulus for boosting its unfavourable conjuncture."

The Japanese business circles, which after the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty regarded prospects of their deals with Beijing as much promising, are now obviously disappointed. The reality they have faced dispels the illusions concerning possibilities of broad economic links with China.

Having notified Japanese companies of its decision, Beijing, however, did not mention the reasons of suspension of the contracts, this still more puzzles the Japanese industrialists who cannot count on any stability to sugar the pill, are trying to view the Chinese decision as "temporary", all sober-minded economists believe that the matter is much more serious. Former president of the Tokyo Bank Sumio Hara believes that Beijing has faced the need of revising its rather ambitious modernization programme. He made it clear that the problem was that the Chinese leaders could not combine a speedy militarisation of the country with simultaneous development of civilian branches of economy.

The recent articles in HONGQI and RENMIN RIPAO, which criticised "the stress on import of technology and equipment for the heavy industry", have not passed unnoticed in the Japanese business circles. In the light of the decision now taken by Beijing this criticism looks like the admission that the Chinese leadership gives priority to military branches in its "modernization" programme.

Beijing's decision actually exceeds the limits of Japanese-Chinese economic links. Refusal from many important contracts with Japanese firms ought to have a sobering effect on those Western circles which should like to regard China as a major customer. Facts show that the intoxication from the previous ambitious "modernization" plans is seemingly passing over in Beijing. Having encountered an acute shortage of material and financial resources, the Beijing's leadership is ready rather to shelve part of its previous projects, giving the green light only to the country's militarization.

NEW UK-PRC TRADE DEAL, AIRCRAFT SALE ATTACKED

LD052323 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A commentary by TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko concerns the economic agreement with China signed by the British industry secretary in Beijing. The agreement covers the period until 1985:

London guarantees China credits for the purchase of British goods worth $5 billion. These include credits for the purchase of Harrier jump jets. It is reported that there will be more talks on the sale of aircraft. This means that the proposed sale of modern aircraft to the aggressor is now in an advanced stage. The signing of the economic agreement is quite in line with the plans of some British circles announced earlier. The agreement has been signed despite massive condemnation and protests in Britain and around the world and despite calls from a large group of Labor members of Parliament who urged the government to abandon the plan to sell the Harrier jump jets to China, especially at a time of its vicious attack on Vietnam.

Some British circles claimed that agreement on the sale of the advanced fighter jets could be reached if the sale was part of a wider major trade deal with Beijing. The arguments of those who made reassurances that vertical-takeoff jets were nothing more than a defensive weapon have been written off as unfitting. Britain has long since recognized it knows about Beijing's intention of deploying the Harriers on the border with the Soviet Union in the north. THE GUARDIAN says the Harriers will come in quite handy when the Chinese expansionists decide to support by military force their claim for islands off Vietnam and for the establishment of their supremacy over the shipping routes linking Tokyo and Singapore.

The Beijing clique no longer holds the cards close to the chest. It makes no secret of its short-term and long-term schemes. Yet London continues to ignore this and is still bending over backwards offering jets to the Chinese militarists as, what it calls, part of a wide trade deal. People in the British Isles should pause to think about the following aspect of the problem: Encouragement of Beijing's aggressive policies--policies dangerous to peace by supplying arms--cannot fail to mar the prospects for economic ties between other foreign countries and those who connive with an aggressor. The inevitable question that should be asked in this connection is how the flurry of activity over the Harriers can be reconciled with repeated British assurances about a desire for peace and international relaxation. Is it possible that the declarations will be drowned out by the roar of aircraft jet engines?

BEIJING'S POLICIES A THREAT TO ALL COUNTRIES

LD022343 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Oleg Vekov commentary]

[Text] The Chinese vice premier, Li Xiannian, had a meeting with foreign journalists in Beijing on Thursday. Distorting facts and ignoring all norms of decency, he attacked Socialist Vietnam, accusing it of (?the bloodshed and) starting an aggression against China. News analyst Oleg Vekov has prepared this comment:

Judging by the way Li Xiannian answered questions from journalists he acted in a brazen way, to say the least. He declared that they had inflicted mortal blows on the enemy. If the enemy takes aggressive actions they will take retaliatory actions. To believe the Chinese vice premier it is not China at all, but someone else that is the aggressor. Such statements are being made at a time when it is apparent to anyone who is the aggressor and who is the victim of aggression. The Chinese vice premier warned the Vietnamese in this way, that China will keep delivering blows on Vietnam until Vietnam realizes that armed provocations hold nothing good for it. It is difficult to say whom such statements by high-ranking Chinese officials are intended for. These statements are actually a practical display of the great-power hegemonistic aspirations of the current Chinese rulers on the international scene.

Following the course of the late Mao Zedong, who preached that another world war is inevitable and even necessary, the Chinese leaders are ready to punish anyone, to teach a lesson, in order to push mankind into such a war.

Beijing's policies are a threat to all countries. The leaders of some Western countries apparently underestimate this fact, as they supply large quantities of arms to China. But there are many cases in history when a nation that was being supplied with arms directed the arms against the suppliers. That is why, to quote from a Soviet Government statement, any connivance with the policy of the Chinese leaders is connivance with violence and dictation, connivance with attempts of the Chinese leadership to plunge the world into a war.

HUNGARY'S KADAR CONTINUES 'FRIENDLY' VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meets With Brezhnev

LD061230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] A meeting took place in the Kremlin today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, who has arrived in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit. During the conversation Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar noted with satisfaction the successful development of all-round Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, which is promoted to a decisive degree by the close links between the CPSU and the MSZMP.

The broad exchange of experience, the constant contacts between the central committees and the regular meetings at the highest level enrich both parties' activity and allow them to find mutually acceptable harmonious solutions to problems facing the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

An examination was made at the meeting of long-term issues in the development of Soviet-Hungarian economic links. The conviction was expressed that the continued deepening of the process of cooperation and production specialization on a bilateral basis, as well as the realization of long-term special programs of cooperation within the CEMA framework, are creating a firm foundation for the continued economic advance of the Soviet Union and Hungary and for strengthening the economic potential of the entire socialist community.

Comrade Kadar confirmed the invitation for a USSR party-government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to make an official visit to Hungary. Comrade Brezhnev thanked Janos Kadar and said that the Soviet side accepts the invitation with great pleasure.

The meeting of Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and was characterized by the complete unanimity on all the issues discussed.

Taking part in the meeting were Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Report on Meeting

LD061332 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 6, TASS--The Soviet Union and Hungary are fully resolved jointly with the other countries of the socialist community and all forces that are aware of the responsibility of the current moment to press for an improvement in the world political climate. This was emphasized by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, at their meeting in the Kremlin. Janos Kadar had come to the Soviet Union on a friendly visit. The sides noted that successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms would accord with the interests of this.

The report on the meeting says that the program, advanced by the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, was also aimed at deepening detente and at a turn towards disarmament. It is also important to ensure the implementation of the latest initiatives which are further developing this program, i.e. to conclude a treaty between the participants in the European conference on not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms one against the other; to agree on fresh steps to strengthen confidence.

Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar paid particular attention to the situation in Southeast Asia. Upholding its independence, Vietnam is fighting for the consolidation of peace and international security, for the assertion of the right of the peoples independently to choose their road of development. That is why rendering assistance to the Vietnamese people is the common task of the forces that are coming for peace, freedom and justice.

Beijing now declares that the Chinese troops that invaded the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are beginning to withdraw to within the boundaries of their country. Such a decision could be assessed as a sign of sobering up of the Chinese leaders, if carried out scrupulously. But what then is the purpose of the threats and ultimatums, addressed to Vietnam, the unheard-of demand to recognize China's right to another aggression. It is only the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Chinese forces, an end to the anti-Vietnamese provocations on the frontiers that can create a peaceful situation in that region.

The Soviet Union and Hungary sharply denounced China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and regard effective solidarity with it as their internationalist duty.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD061912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech at the dinner. He said: [read by announcer]

Our latest meeting takes place at a time when the Soviet Union is drawing up the results of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. These results convincingly show the peoples' decisive and complete support for the policy of the Communist Party. Hence we all draw the same conclusion: to continue firmly along the Leninist line.

Comrades, the present visit of Comrade Kadar, though brief, has been extremely full and beneficial. We have defined our joint approach to many burning problems. We are living in a stormy period. The chain of revolutionary changes continues. The latest proof of this is Kampuchea and Iran. It is only the opponents of progress who do not wish to see these changes growing on national soil. When regimes that are rotten--but submissive to these opponents of progress--collapse, they are prepared to blame anyone or anything you like: the socialist countries, detente, even religious convictions. But in reality, if any outside forces are to be blamed, it is imperialism and its accomplices. It is they who are doing everything to prop up and keep in power antipopular bloody, oppressive regimes, and to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

The present rulers of China act in the same spirit. Having made a pirate attack on Vietnam, they have finally cast off their mask.

Their policy of instigating international conflicts--the policy of the predator--has been revealed in its true colors. And the rebuff given the interventionists by the heroic sons and daughters of Vietnam has again shown that the force of the peoples united around the party of the communists and marching under the banner of socialists, along with the fraternal socialist countries, cannot be broken by any aggressor.

From the events of recent times Comrade Kadar and I draw a clear conclusion to further strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community, for by acting in cohesion we achieved detente, and by acting so in the future we shall be able to oppose any attempts to return the world to the cold war, or to something even worse.

The socialist community is not hermetically cut off from the economic situation in the world of capitalism, with its price fluctuations, inflation and fierce competition. In this connection, we see particularly clearly that the future is on the side of socialist economic integration. This is the true path toward raising the national economies of our countries, toward the growth of national well-being, and toward the further strengthening of the might of world socialism. From this angle of vision, we discussed questions concerning the development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, and sketched out new important directions for this cooperation, including economic cooperation.

In general, there is much interesting and necessary work ahead for the good of the peoples of our countries, the cause of socialism and of stable peace on earth.

Comrade Kadar made a speech in reply.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 6 March, also reporting on the dinner, adds at this point: "Kadar stressed that the present meeting will provide a further stimulus to Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in all fields. He congratulated all Soviet people on the remarkable election successes and wished the Soviet people all the very best."]

Present at the dinner were Comrades Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Tikhonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Gornachev, and other officials.

The speeches by Comrade Brezhnev and Kadar were heard with great attention and met with continued applause. The dinner took place in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere.

Kadar Dinner Toast

LD062220 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Report on toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, at a dinner in the Kremlin Palace given in his honor by the CPSU Central Committee on 6 March]

[Text] In his toast Janos Kadar pointed out that Hungarian-Soviet friendship rests on very solid foundations. He said: We have the same principles and interests. I would like to add that our contacts and friendship have by now become historic in character. In a few days we will commemorate the 60th anniversary of the declaration of the Hungarian Council Republic and so I can say that our friendship, the friendship between Hungarian and Soviet communists, the friendship of the working class, (?followed) the dawn of Great October [passage indistinct]

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and especially to our dear friend, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for inviting me and meeting with me. We held discussions today and touched on our wide-ranging contacts. It must be underlined that this meeting provides an even greater impetus and renewed incentive to our cooperation in every walk of life and at the same time expresses our complete communion and unity both in social life and in issues of international policy. I do not want to go into detail, but I would like to express my deep satisfaction with the meeting and with the fact that this discussion gives our contacts renewed impetus--I repeat what I have already said many times--and that Hungarian-Soviet friendship originates from our communist convictions and our deep respect for the Soviet Union.

We fight together on the international scene. We fight together against various imperialist machinations in order to deepen detente, slow down the arms race, for socialism and peace. The Soviet and Hungarian people have most resolutely condemned the aggression of the Chinese leaders against fraternal Vietnam. Hungarian public opinion has suitably expressed its opinion and sentiments about this. The stand taken by our people is the same as that taken by the Soviet people. We condemn Chinese aggression most resolutely and demand its cessation. We are in solidarity with the Vietnamese people who deserve to live in peace. Chinese aggression threatens the people of Southeast Asia and the interest of all peoples.

We are convinced, emphasized Comrade Janos Kadar, that today's meeting has contributed in every way to further developing our mutual contacts. The friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union lends great strength and self-confidence to Hungarian communists, the working class and the Hungarian people.

Yesterday, as we arrived on your soil, the Soviet people had a great festival: You held the first elections to the Supreme Soviet since the adoption of the new Constitution. We met many of our Soviet friends. [sentence indistinct] We in Hungary, in the same way as the Soviet people, could hardly wait for the speech by Leonid Ilich. This speech expressed the thoughts and feelings of our people also.

Allow me to congratulate all of you for the splendid success of the elections. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the Soviet people all the best, wish them success in continuing to build communism and to enjoy its fruits.

In conclusion, Comrade Janos Kadar wishes further success in creative work serving common interests.

HUNGARIAN PARTY SECRETARY MEETS CPSU OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

LD051303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 79 p 4 LD

TASS report: "Useful Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] F. Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 20-23 February at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He was accompanied on his trip by J. Hoos, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Economic Policy Committee, and I. Varga, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee International Section. During his stay in our country F. Havasi familiarized himself with the experience of party leadership of the national economy. He had meetings and talks with CPSU Central Committee secretaries V. I. Dolgikh and M.S. Gorbachev and visited a number of CPSU Central Committee sections, the USSR Gosplan and CEMA.

F. Havasi was received by A.P. Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were B.I. Gostev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department, and M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

GDR'S FISCHER LEAVES RIGA, COMMENTS ON TALKS IN USSR

LD070819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Riga, 3 March--GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer, who is in Riga, was received today by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee. A warm, friendly talk took place, during which the guest was familiarized with the activity of Latvian party and soviet organs in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

O. Fischer visited the monument-museum to the Latvian Red Gunners and saw the sights of Riga. A luncheon was held in honor of the GDR foreign minister's visit.

The same day O. Fischer left for home.

We are all tremendously impressed by the profoundly pithy, comprehensive speech delivered to voters by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, O. Fischer told a TASS correspondent before his departure. This program speech will have great influence in deepening the coordination of the socialist community countries' foreign policy activity.

I was glad, the guest continued, to again visit the Soviet Union, where we were given the most cordial reception. I am profoundly satisfied with my talks and conversations with A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister. As always, these meetings were interesting and useful. During the present visit questions of bilateral relations between the GDR and the USSR and the prospects for further developing these fraternal ties were discussed, as well as a number of topical international problems. I wish to stress that the positions of our two countries coincide completely on all these important questions.

CPCZ'S JAKES VISITS USSR 20-22 FEB, MEETS WITH GORBACHEV

LD051301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] M. Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 20-22 February in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

He had meetings and talks with M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in CPSU Central Committee departments and at the Moskovskiy Obkom. He visited the Domodedovo Gorkom, the Zavety Ilicha Kolkhoz in Moskovskaya Oblast and the All-Union Agricultural Mechanization Research Institute.

UCD WIN IN SPAIN DUE TO REALISM, DEMOCRATIZATION EFFORTS

LD071115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Kamynin report: "What Is Expected From the Cortes"]

[Text] Madrid--The final results of the parliamentary elections held in Spain will not be announced before 8 March. But even now their main results are known. The elections have shown a certain stability in the process of political changes taking place in Spain and the consolidation of the democratic forces at the new stage of the country's life opened up since the adoption of the Constitution last December.

The conservative parties and particularly the rightwing extremists conducted their election campaign with the sole aim of hindering this process and in one way or another casting the country back to its Francoist past. Their calculations failed. An insignificant minority voted for the candidates of the extreme rightwing parties and only one of them--Blas Pinar, ringleader of the neofascist Fuerza Nueva organization--succeeded in obtaining a mandate as deputy.

The "Democratic Coalition" of Manuel Fraga Iribane suffered a major defeat. It won only 10 seats--7 fewer than won in the last congress of deputies by the popular alliance which comprised the basis of this coalition. The newspaper EL IMPARCIAL, whose sympathies are by no means with the progressive forces, devoted an article to the election results under the characteristic heading "Catastrophe for the Rightists."

As was expected, a large percentage of the electorate abstained from voting. For various reasons--from apathy caused by the fact that time is passing and burning socioeconomic problems remain unresolved, to bad weather on election day--one-third of Spanish citizens with the right to vote did not go to the polls. In the opinion of some political leaders, this could not fail to affect the results of the voting.

The distribution of political forces in the new parliament will not differ substantially from that of the Cortes elected on 15 June 1977. The country's most important political parties--the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]--largely retained their former positions in the Congress of Deputies.

Although no one party obtained an absolute majority in the Congress of Deputies, the UCD won an undisputed victory in the elections. It won 167 of the 350 seats in the lower chamber of the Cortes (2 seats more than in the last elections). The ruling party achieved success above all through its policy of realism and its participation in the process of the country's democratization.

The attention of political circles and the press is now focused on the question of forming the future government. Everyone here believes it will be headed by Adolfo Suarez, chairman of the present Council of Ministers and president of the UCD. According to the newspaper EL PAIS, the election results open up broad opportunities for the UCD to create a one-party government with support from minor parliamentary groups. At the same time observers are voicing the opinion that the government will have difficulties unless it finds support among the leftwing forces.

Over 5 million voters voted for the PSOE, the country's second party. The Spanish Communist Party [PCE] was successful in the elections, winning 3 more seats in the Congress of Deputies than in the previous Cortes. [paragraph continues]

Speaking to journalists, PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo noted that the policy of consensus, like the policy of temporary pacts concluded on a daily basis between the various parties, had ended. "We are prepared to cooperate in pursuing the policy of a democratic coalition," he said, "but if there is no such policy we will consider ourselves obliged to be in opposition."

The political parties are analyzing the results of the elections and elaborating their positions for the future. The ruling party's strategy is not yet known, but Adolfo Suarez has stated that his party will devote itself to fulfilling its election program in the interests of the 36 million Spaniards. In its commentaries the Madrid press enumerates the problems awaiting solution--unemployment, inflation, autonomies, the maintenance of public order....

And so the new Cortes has been elected. At the end of March it will convene for its first session.

Rejection of the Past

LD071105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Chernyshev dispatch under rubric "Commentator's Column": "Rejecting the Past"]

[Text] Madrid--The recent elections to the Cortes (parliament) in Spain assumed particular importance in that country's life. As is well known, the referendum which preceded them at the end of last year approved Spain's new Constitution, put an end to the Francoist past and consolidated the positive changes which have taken place in the Iberian Peninsula since 1976. Now, in accordance with the fundamental law, the elections have created a constitutional Cortes which must play an important role in molding the country's future.

The election results testify that the Spanish people have once again voiced support for the process of democratizing the country. The political parties advocating the consolidation and further development of the transformations which have been implemented gained an overwhelming majority of votes. The leader among them is the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] which, according to preliminary figures, has won 167 of the 350 seats in the lower chamber of the Cortes. It is generally thought that party leader Adolfo Suarez will head the new cabinet. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] holds 120 seats. The Spanish Communist Party [PCE] receives 23 seats--3 more than in the last parliamentary elections.

The elections have unambiguously rejected the Francoists' attempts to reverse the wheel of history. Voters have resolutely opposed a return to dictatorship. The defeat of the bloc of rightwing forces--the so-called "Democratic Coalition"--is indicative from this viewpoint. While in the June 1977 parliamentary elections the rightwing popular alliance party, operating independently, obtained 16 seats in the lower chamber of the Cortes, the "Democratic Coalition" within whose framework the popular alliance along with other rightwing organizations advanced candidates now has only 9 representatives in that chamber.

In the elections leftwing forces operated under slogans calling for a solution of the country's vital problems by strengthening democracy and strictly fulfilling the Constitution's provisions. In their opinion, the results of the poll point out the need to elaborate a policy of cooperation among democratic forces for the next few years.

The communists declare that they are prepared to support a possible coalition cabinet of the UCD and PSOE provided that the PCE can participate in elaborating that government's program and in monitoring its implementation.

Whatever the new cabinet is like--one-party or coalition--it will be Spain's first constitutional government for 40 years. Millions of Spanish voters have expressed their wishes by voting for democracy, social progress and peace.

VOA ALLEGATIONS OF USSR INTERFERENCE IN SPAIN DERIDED

LD070955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Kornilov article under "Slanderers in the Air" rubric: "A Twice-Sold Canard"]

[Text] Again (for the umpteenth time!) VOA is intimidating listeners with the "ubiquitous hand of Moscow." This time it has discovered this hand in Spain where, the vigilant U.S. radio station has carefully established, the perfidious Russians intend to create neither more nor less than "a socialist Basque state." Where, you ask, did the transatlantic "voice" find such a stunning sensation? It transpires that it was none other than...the Spanish prime minister who told the intrepid U.S. reporters about the "Kremlin's intrigues."

People in Madrid are listening to this gibberish and are marveling: Please, gentlemen, how many times can you repeat the same fabrication and moreover shamelessly juggle with the names of Spanish statesmen? After all, only a few days ago the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK was relishing the fabrication of the "plans for Soviet interference" in Spain now being blown up on the VOA wavelength, and in virtually the same terms--with the sole difference that the magazine cited not the prime minister but certain "information" received from the Spanish foreign minister. In an interview with the EUROPA press agency an official Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman immediately rejected resolutely the U.S. magazine's fabrications, calling them "absolutely false." Surely VOA knows about this?

Of course, they do know now. But the point is that the transatlantic "voice" with a soft spot for putrid "sensations" seized upon NEWSWEEK's fabrication immediately after that magazine appeared in U.S. bookstores and before the Spanish Foreign Ministry had time to issue a denial. The "preparation" of the work published in NEWSWEEK took the VOA slanderers, skilled in such operations, little time: They removed the reference to the magazine and for "greater credibility" promoted the foreign minister to the rank of premier; he allegedly spoke of "Soviet interference" in Spanish affairs and they spread the news, that is, they reissued the same falsehood--into the air, this time. The outcome is well known. The moral? It is simple: However many times you release an anti-Soviet canard the result is the same--the compilers and disseminators of lampoons will inevitably end up in a mess.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

Carter Leading 'Shuttle Diplomacy'

LD061338 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 6, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vitaliy Gan, reports:

In an attempt to prevent the utter failure of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks, United States President Carter resolved personally to head the "shuttle diplomacy" in the Middle East. The White House announced that the President would travel to Cairo on Wednesday for talks with Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat. On Saturday, he will visit Israel for discussions with Prime MinisterMenahem Begin.

President Carter's Middle East trip was announced after a special meeting in the White House between the President and Israel's Prime Minister Begin, who for four days were holding talks there on the ways of breaking the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli talks on a separate peace. The White House statement on the results said that the American side had advanced some proposals designed to overcome separate differences between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Though their content is shrouded in top secrecy, well-informed observers emphasize that this is the last desperate effort by the United States to organise another Camp David conference between Begin and As-Sadat and to ensure the signing of the separate treaty.

It has been reported that Begin already notified the President of the acceptance of these proposals by the Israeli Cabinet. Observers believe that the American proposals are bound to satisfy Tel Aviv's peremptory demands to Cairo. This means the consolidation of all principal political, economic and diplomatic claims of Israel, safeguarding the priority of the separate treaty over Cairo's all-Arab commitments, including defence commitments. Otherwise, the observers point out, the Israeli Cabinet would have rejected the United States proposals.

Thus, the main purpose of President Carter's Middle East trip will be to get more concessions from As-Sadat, who had taken to the road of surrender to Tel Aviv's political and territorial claims.

Paris, March 6, TASS--The newspaper LE FIGARO writes that U.S. President's trip to the Middle East comes in pursuance of the agreement with Israel on granting it military guarantees, and possibly even on conclusion of a pact on mutual security. He might also negotiate, the newspaper continues, "establishment in Haifa of an American naval base which will be used by the U.S. Sixth Fleet."

Beirut, March 6, TASS--The American President has staked his prestige to have progress in stalemated Israeli-Egyptian separate bargaining and to have for himself political dividends, the newspaper AS-SAFIR writes. For the United States this has become necessary, since anti-imperialist forces are gaining in strength in the Middle East. The democratic revolution in Iran has been a heavy blow on the American interests. Therefore, Carter's trip to Egypt and Israel should be regarded as an attempt to strengthen links with his allies in the Middle East, the newspaper stresses.

U.S. Attitude 'Restrained Optimism'

LD062132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] It is reported in a telegram from Washington that there is an attitude of restrained optimism in the American capital concerning the forthcoming visit by President Carter to Egypt and Israel.

In spite of the fact that administration circles want to paint the President's trip in rainbow colors, the restraint is quite understandable, writes our commentator Viktor Levin. The White House has spoken too often about the success of its policy on concluding a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv and President Carter has tied his prestige too closely to this success for the victory hymns to be sung in advance on this occasion. Furthermore, from statements made by spokesmen for the Washington administration, the outlines of the proposals with which President Carter intends to set out on his long journey can be discerned. (?They mean) that in effect Egypt should renege on its obligations under treaties with the Arab states providing for military aid in the face of aggression for the sake of the deal with Israel. And in return, the Washington political calculators propose Israel should establish, within a fixed period, provisions for autonomy for the occupied territories. But if one takes into account that the autonomy envisaged is extremely (?limited), this means that the real concessions are to be made by Cairo alone.

Carter To Pressure Egypt

LD061920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] The recent meeting between U.S. President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Washington has led to Carter preparing to set off himself for the Middle East. On Wednesday he leaves by air for Cairo for talks with President as-Sadat of Egypt. On Saturday he is to meet Begin in Tel Aviv. News agencies report that Washington has put forward new proposals, which are intended to lead at last to the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. Observers note that Carter, taking into account Tel Aviv's hard line, intends to exert great pressure initially on Egypt so as to save his reputation as a mediator. One of the American proposals is for Egypt to deliver to Israel 2.5 million tons of oil a year and to virtually replace Iran in the role of oil supplier. In order to make the Egyptian president more amenable to persuasion, Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, and Atherton, the special emissary, arrived in Cairo today.

Will Seek Cairo Concessions

LD061512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Today we received many telegrams devoted to the Near East. The name of Camp David--a geographical locality thousands of kilometres away from the Sinai, from the Golan Heights, from the West Bank of the Jordan--often crops up in them. As the out-of-town residence of U.S. President Carter, Camp David has become the place of a trilateral bargaining around the Egyptian-Israeli separatist peace treaty.

The widely advertised agreement, reached in Camp David 5 months ago, so far has led to nothing. Wishing to save his Middle East policy and his prestige, Carter, the U.S. President leaves Washington by air tomorrow. His destination--the Middle East. The President will visit both Cairo and Tel Aviv. In other words, he will personally carry out shuttle diplomacy in order to provide a new stimulus to the talks, which have become stuck in a blind alley.

News agencies report that the President is carrying some new proposals in his briefcase. The essence of these proposals is being kept secret. However, observers think that the crux of the matter is Washington's last attempt to organize a new conference in Camp David between the Cairo and Tel Aviv rulers to bring about the signing of the separate treaty. Observers judge that during his trip Carter will try to achieve new concessions from Cairo which has set its sights on a capitulationist deal with Tel Aviv.

Lyapin Commentary on Tour

LD061615 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Valentin Lyapin commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow, on 7 March, President Carter is due to leave for the Middle East. He plans to visit Egypt and Israel. We bring you comment by our observer Valentin Lyapin:

The President decided to interfere himself following the failure of the second round of Camp David talks between Israel and Egypt and the attempt to convene another summit. He hopes to facilitate the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty by putting his personal prestige on the scales. The Americans are in a hurry because, as officials in Washington feel, they are pressed for time. But it's not the concern over the unsettled Arab-Israeli conflict that urges them on: It's the need to create a new springboard in the Middle East instead the lost one in Iran.

In the idea of American politicians, an alliance between Egypt and Israel is to play that role, a role of a policeman guarding American interests in the region. The completion of talks around the Israeli-Egyptian treaty is therefore regarded in the United States as a high priority task. American politicians keep repeating that the treaty will be a step towards peace in the Middle East, but this is being done just to mislead the world public opinion. The treaty is undoubtedly planned as a step towards building a large-scale military alliance in the region and escalating American military presence there.

American plans of interference in the Persian Gulf area were disclosed when the American defense secretary, Harold Brown, made a tour of several Middle East countries recently. Observers draw attention to the fact that the President's visit to Egypt will be prepared by Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is going there for the purpose. He is an ardent supporter of aggressive blocs and the policy of the position of strength. In an interview given earlier this year Brzezinski favored the idea of building a system of regional cooperation with the West stretching from the Mediterranean Sea up to southern Arabia and from Iran up to Morocco. In that system Israel is assigned to play the role of a chief striking-force and Egypt the manpower supply.

Naturally, many obstacles lie in the way of the realization of that plan. The Persian Gulf countries refuse to succumb to the talk about an Iranian threat.

Bahiran, for one, has declared that it seeks to maintain good-neighborly relations with new Iran and has refused to lend its territory to American bases that are to carry out electronic syping. Egypt, besides, should take the position of the Arab countries denouncing the Egypt-Israeli separate deal into account. This is one more factor that makes the President's trip to the Middle East so hasty--the separate deal should be finalized as a precondition for making American militarist plans in the Middle East a reality.

Arabs Won't Be Mere Spectators

LD062122 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] President Carter has decided to go the Middle East to speed up the final drafting of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The decision was taken after the Israeli Government agreed to U.S. proposals concerning some minor points in the proposed treaty. The proposals were presented to Prime Minister Begin during his last meeting with President Carter. At the same time, the U.S. President presented these proposals to President as-Sadat in a telephone conservation.

Here it becomes clear that President Carter decided to go to Cairo and Tel Aviv after he became certain of the two capitals' agreement to his latest proposals. What is the essence of the U.S. proposals? They deal with two questions which have been a bone of contention between Egypt and Israel. The first concerns linking the signing of the separate treaty to the so-called autonomous rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. The second is: Which takes priority, Cairo's commitments resulting from the separate treaty or the commitments which Egypt must uphold as a result of joint Arab defense agreements?

In special messages, Washington proposed that as a supplement to the treaty talks should be held concerning self-rule for the Palestinians 1 year after the treaty is signed. It also proposed that Egypt's and Israel's [reciprocal] commitments in the military fields should have the same force and should be equally valid as their commitments to other countries. Furthermore, Washington proposed that no date should be set for the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel after the signing of the separate treaty.

It is observed that these proposals have been presented as if they were a concession by Israel to Egypt. But in actual fact these proposals suit Israel. And this is why the Israeli Government quickly agreed to them. In practice they do not bind Israel to anything. Perhaps the new U.S. proposals suit President as-Sadat too, for he most certainly will make it look as if Israel made the concessions, and that would mean a change in Washington's policy--it is inclined heavily toward Israel.

Thus in the opinion of commentators in the U.S., British and French press, the farce of signing the Egyptian-Israel treaty is approaching the point of solution. The only remaining question is: which solution? It is understood that the U.S. administration, in its efforts to compensate for the loss of its ally in the Middle East--the shah's regime in Iran, which used to play the role of gendarme for U.S. imperialism--is quickly replacing it with another ally under its control. It is obvious that what this alliance must do is to prevent a repetition of events in Iran.

But one must not think that the Arab states and the PLO, which rejected the policy of separate deals and surrender at the Baghdad conference, will stand by as spectators before the current efforts of Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo.

EGYPT APPREHENSIVE ABOUT OPENLY ACCEPTING ISRAEL'S TERMS

ID062314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Mar 79 ID

[Text] According to a report from New York, President Carter is to make a trip to the Near East. Our Cairo correspondent, Kim Gerasimov, reports:

The number of soldiers and special security forces on Cairo's streets has risen sharply. Feverish preparations have begun for U.S. President Carter's visit to Cairo. He will arrive here on Thursday, 8 March, to try and salvage the deadlocked separate talks between Egypt and Israel. After talks with Egyptian President as-Sadat, Carter will leave for Israel on Saturday, 10 March, and meet Israeli Prime Minister Begin. The Camp David agreement participants zealously continued to state their readiness to sign a peace treaty on the basis of those agreements. Now however, faced with the sharp rise in anti-imperialistic feelings in the Arab world, Cairo is obviously apprehensive about openly accepting Tel Aviv's terms. This, after all, would be taken--even by the conservative Arab regimes--as complete political capitulation to Israel. And Tel Aviv itself is asking to be served up exactly those dishes it was promised at Camp David.

Another point which is being much discussed here in connection with the U.S. President's trip to the Middle East is Washington's desire to find a successful replacement for Iran in its Near East policy. It is pointed out that the fall of the pro-U.S. shah regime made the Egyptian-Israeli agreement all the more desirable for Washington. And yet at the same time, the events in Iran, as recognized here, have sharply increased the opposition to a separate, Middle East deal.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON EVENTS IN IRAN

U.S. Plotted Pro-Western Coup

ID061252 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 6 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, March 6, TASS -- The United States planned to stage a pro-Western coup d'etat in Iran yet before the shah's downfall. This was stated on TV by General Ahmad Madani, the Iranian minister of national defence. For this purpose, he said, General Robert Huyser, assistant commander of the U.S. Forces in Europe, came to Tehran in January-February.

General Huyser spent several weeks in Iran and had contacts not only with U.S. diplomats and "military advisers," but also with definite circles of the shah's Iranian military supporters.

Government Preparing Shah's Trial

ID061258 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 6 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, March 6, TASS--The Provisional Revolutionary Government of Iran announced that the trial in the case of the shah and his family would be opened within the next several days. The government is taking steps for the recovery of the wealth looted by the shah. It is estimated that the shah and his family had transferred up to 15,000 million dollars to Swiss and other foreign banks.

USSR Supports Iranian Revolution

TA061212 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Mar 79 TA

[Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, in his remarks on Friday during his meeting with the voters dealt specifically with the attitude of our party and government to the revolution of the masses, to the anti-imperialist, liberation, and national revolution in Iran when he stated: We, like all supporters of peace, progress and national independence for the masses, are pleased with the victory of this revolution that has ended a regime of tyranny and oppression which had transformed the country into a base for colonialism and imperialism.

Our commentator Igor Savchenko says that this attitude of the Soviet Communist Party and Government to the Iranian revolution is logical because it stems from the Communist ideology that is dominant in our country, from the ideology of peace and brotherhood with the toilers of all countries, and from our association with the struggle of nations for their undeniable and legal rights for a better future. Support for the struggle of nations for freedom and social progress is one of the fundamental tenets of the foreign policy of the Soviet Government, which is stipulated in the Soviet Constitution. There is no place in the world where the Soviet Government does not support justice, progress and peace. In far-away Latin America as with our neighbor Iran we support those who struggle for these noble aims. We do not pursue this cause for our own benefit or try to gain concessions for political domination and military bases. Rather, we act from our revolutionary conscience based on Communist beliefs. The people of the Soviet Union have always looked with favor and sympathy on the problems, difficulties, wishes and struggles of the Iranian people for a better future.

Therefore, it was completely logical and lawful that, when the people of Iran rose up for the final struggle against the shah's regime, a proimperialist regime, the people of the Soviet Union immediately supported the struggle of the Iranian people. The shah's propaganda and that of his Western supporters accused the Iranian revolution and tried to prove that the antishah uprising had no basis in Iran and was instigated from outside. But the information media of the Soviet Union and the press and radios of other countries of the socialist community, as well as the press of the Communist parties revealed these fabrications and lies and supported the participants in the national revolution in Iran.

Our listeners write that the contents of Soviet press and radio programs played an important role in foiling the clamorous accusations of the enemies of the Iranian revolution and in disseminating facts about the heroic struggle of the Iranian people.

When the imperialist circles in the U.S. saw that the pressure of the allout struggle of the people was shaking not only the pillars of the shah's regime but their own neo-imperialist positions in Iran, they began earnest preparations for military intervention in the affairs of Iran to crush the revolution. In this instance also the Soviet Union showed its devotion to justice, progress and peace. The remarks by LeonidBrezhnev that the Soviet Union does not interfere in Iranian affairs and at the same time insists that others also refrain from interfering in Iranian affairs were a serious warning to imperialists eager for adventures. Leonid Brezhnev, in answer to PRAVDA's reporter, said that events in Iran are purely internal and that all problems should be solved by the Iranians themselves.

This gesture of the Soviet Government was greatly appreciated in Iran, as witnessed by many letters from our listeners. For example, our listener Mr Ahmad Bahari writes that Leonid Brezhnev's interview with PRAVDA's reporter made us feel that in that very important and sensitive moment for Iran that we were not alone, and by declaring that there must not be any interference in Iranian affairs, he supported the Iranian people.

The Soviet Union, in pursuing this policy toward the Iranian revolution, was among the first governments to recognize the Provisional Government of Iran and declared its readiness to expand neighborly relations with Iran for the benefit of the two countries and world peace. This readiness was emphasized once more during Leonid Brezhnev's remarks to the voters. The leader of the Soviet Union said: We wish the new and revolutionary Iran success and progress, and hope that neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran will increase fruitfully on the basis of mutual respect, noninterferences in each other's internal affairs and good intentions. This is the only acceptable basis on which the Soviet Union has ever or could ever conduct its relations with Iran.

IZESTIYA CITES SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ON USSR TIES

LD071217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributted report: "Minister's Interview" in "World Today" feature compiled by V. Petrusenko]

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal has granted an interview to the Lebanese weekly AL-HAWADITH.

He said, in particular: "We want to stress that the absence of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union does not mean that we do not recognize the USSR or the important role it plays in world politics. On the contrary, we have frequently expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its positive attitude toward Arab problems."

The reestablishment of peace and stability in the Middle East, Sa'ud al-Faysal continued, is only possible on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, the return of the Arab quarter of Jerusalem and recognition of the legitimate rights to self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine.

U.S. CANNOT ALLAY SAUDI DISPLEASURE OVER EGYPT-ISRAELI PACT

LD062204 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States is taking exceptional steps to strengthen its positions in the Middle East after sustaining setbacks as a result of the revolution in Iran. For this purpose, the head of the U.S. administration considers it necessary to make a personal effort here to rescue the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, which were suspended 1 week ago, from the dead-end road which they had entered. It is assumed in Washington that President Carter's meeting with As-Sadat and Begin this week will help to hasten the signing of the so-called peace treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv. U.S. strategists see this treaty as a veil for political military cooperation among the parties aimed at protecting the interests of the United States in the Middle East.

It must be said that the views of Cairo and Tel Aviv are nottotally identical on their role in the military pact to be set up by the United States. The Egyptian leadership, which believes that Washington needs it in a manner no less than it needs Israel, presents a number of proofs in this field. First, it believes that only Egypt can successfully carry out interference in the internal affairs of the oil countries, while such interference by Israel would inevitably cause a serious explosion of indignation throughout the Arab world. Second, it is announced in Cairo that Egypt, being an Arab country, can try and guarantee the continuous supply of Arab oil to the U.S. economy even without adopting this exceptional measure [presumably interference]. Third, it is announced in Cairo that there is no other country except Egypt that can render the great service to Washington in splitting the Arab anti-imperialist front.

It goes without saying that Washington takes these things into account, but it is deeply convinced that they do not represent a sufficient foundation for reliance on Cairo as the main U.S. base in the Middle East. This base must remain Israel, which has close military and economic cooperation ties with the United States. As for Egypt, it will be allocated the role of go-between for Israel and the pro-U.S. Arab regimes. It is for this purpose that the Egyptian-Israeli military pact is being set up.

Meanwhile, the majority of Arab capitals--with the exception of Cairo--reject plans for the formation of this pact. They also reject the Camp David agreements. Among those who share the views of these Arab capitals is Riyadh, which Washington practically relies upon. Therefore, the U.S. information media is now trying to intimidate Saudi Arabia and compel its leaders to deviate from the Arab line of resisting United States plans. The Americans allege that the events in Iran are causing instability in the gulf region and that these constitute a danger threatening Saudi Arabia and the other oil countries at the same time. One U.S. official intimated Saudi Arabia by saying that 10 intelligent youths could, with a box of matches, very easily cause anarchy in Saudi Arabia. Moreover, the threats of the U.S. secretaries of defense and energy, Brown and Schlesinger, are reverberating in a more dangerous way. The Arabs are fully aware of their recent statements. However, it is obvious that U.S. statesmen lack of sense of reality. Many of them do not at all realize that Saudi Arabia cannot, above all else, abandon the general stand of the Arab countries and proceed against the main tide of Arab thinking. Thus all of Washington's efforts have failed to allay Riyadh's displeasure with the United States' pro-Israel policy with regard to the issues of a settlement in the Middle East, whether by frightening it with the imaginary threat of communism or whether by promising it military assistance.

The Beirut AN-NIDAT points out that failure is the fate of all efforts in the United States is making in exercising its imperialist policy in the Middle East through its friends. The prospect of achieving a settlement there the U.S. way is very doubtful.

ARAB LEAGUE ENDS PDRY-YAR TALKS, APPROVES RESOLUTION

LD061522 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 6, TASS--An extraordinary session of the Arab League Council, called to normalize relations between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, has ended its work here.

The session participants passed a resolution approving the agreement reached between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Arab Republic of Yemen with the mediation of Syria, Iraq and Jordan, which provides for an immediate end to hostilities, peaceful settlement of the conflict, and elimination of disputes through negotiations.

The session urged both countries to withdraw their troops within a period of ten days, restore normal interstate relations, including trade, open the borders, desist from interference in each other's internal affairs, rule out involvement of third sides in the current conflict. A decision has also been taken to set up a committee, consisting of the foreign ministers of Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, United Arab Emirates, PLO representative, and also the Arab League secretary general, to supervise the fulfillment of this resolution. The committee will submit a report on its work to the next meeting of the Arab League Council.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT REPLIES TO USSR LEADERS' GREETING

LD061305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Message in Reply"]

[Text] Chadli Benjedid, secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, has sent L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a telegram replying to the congratulations on his election as president of the republic.

Algeria, which in accordance with its national charter has embarked on the path of building a socialist society, the telegram says, has always found the USSR to be an excellent and exemplary partner. While expressing satisfaction at the understanding characteristic of our relations, I would also like to proclaim to you our firm determination to contribute with you to expanding a cooperation which is already fruitful and mutually advantageous in all spheres.

The telegram expresses Algeria's loyalty to the cause of strengthening and deepening traditional relations with the USSR and the profound conviction that our two countries, which are waging a joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism, will continue to pool their efforts in the name of triumph of the freedom of peoples, progress, justice and peace throughout the world.

MOROCCAN PARTY OF PROGRESS AND SOCIALISM HOLDS CONGRESS

CPSU Greetings Message

LD051409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Second National Congress of the Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS] of Morocco

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates of the Second PPS National Congress.

Soviet Communists are sympathetic toward your party's struggle for the vital interests of the working class and all the working people, for democracy, social progress and strengthening the country's independence, and against attempts by imperialist circles to make Morocco follow in the wake of their policy. The decisions of the Second PPS Congress aimed at achieving these goals will strengthen the party's prestige, its ties with the masses and the unity of actions of Moroccan patriots.

People in the Soviet Union think highly of the activity of the PPS aimed at the all-round development of Soviet-Moroccan relations, the relaxation of tension and the rallying of the world communist movement and against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. At present, in connection with the stepping up of imperialism's intrigues in Africa and the Middle East, where it is trying to split the peoples of the region and kindle conflicts between them, particularly great significance is attached to strengthening cooperation between all anti-imperialist forces.

We wish you, comrades, successes in the struggle for the ideological and organizational strengthening of party ranks and for the unity of the working class and all the country's progressive forces.

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Morocco!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

Congress Adopts Final Resolution

LD070829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the "In Fraternal Parties" rubric: "Following the Ideas of Scientific Socialism"]

[Text] Casablanca, 26 February--The second national congress of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS] has completed its work. The delegates to the forum of Moroccan progressive forces discussed the report of A. Yata, PPS general secretary, on the party's activity over the past 4 years and the theses submitted by party organizations during the period of preparation for the congress.

The congress adopted a final resolution which stresses the PPS' loyalty to the ideas of scientific socialism, the principle of proletarian internationalism and notes the importance of strengthening the united front of struggle of all progressive forces against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for peace, the deepening of the process of detente and international cooperation.

The congress delegates sent the Vietnamese Communist Party a message expressing combat solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people's struggle against Chinese aggression and demanded that the Chinese leadership cease hostilities and immediately withdraw its forces from Vietnamese territory.

A new Central Committee and PPS Politburo were elected. A. Yata became general secretary again.

CPSU Delegation Returns

LD070831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by I.S. Gustov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, returned to Moscow 1 March after participating in the Second National Party of Progress and Socialism Congress in Morocco.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND GREETINGS ON KUWAIT'S NATIONAL DAY

LD0o1303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the emir of the state of Kuwait in connection with the country's National Day, conveying sincere congratulations and wishes of success and prosperity to the friendly Kuwaiti people and expressing the hope that good relations between the Soviet Union and the state of Kuwait, based on principles of sovereign equality and noninterference in internal affairs, will continue developing to the benefit of the Soviet and Kuwaiti peoples and in the interests of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In his reply telegram the emir of Kuwait expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations, and for his part conveyed to the friendly Soviet people wishes of further prosperity.

Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed to Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, the crown prince and prime minister of the state of Kuwait, a telegram containing sincere congratulations and wishes of welfare and success to the friendly Kuwaiti people on the occasion of the country's National Day.

In his reply telegram the crown prince and prime minister of the state of Kuwait expresses profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

TASS: SITUATION DETERIORATING IN BEIRUT, SOUTH LEBANON

LD061904 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 6, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital and in the country's south has sharply aggravated. Units of the conservative "Lebanese Front" have again instigated in Beirut's eastern districts armed clashes with the inter-Arab peacekeeping force. The sides widely used tanks and heavy artillery in Sinn al-Fil, Ash-Shiyah, Ayn ar-Rummanah, At-Tawitah and Badaru. Conservative snipers were active in many other areas, including districts near the sea port of Beirut. The sound of heavy explosions can be heard. [word indistinct] in the western part of the city. There were tens of casualties among (?Beirut citizens), the result of exchanges of fire, the actions of snipers and acts of sabotage.

In the south of the country, Israeli military and south Lebanese separatists fiercely shelled the towns of An-Nabatiyah and Hasbayah and their outskirts, causing heavy destruction. Ten persons were injured. Israeli aircraft are incessantly making flights over south Lebanon. Eyewitnesses report on an increase in the numerical strength of the Israeli troops in Lebanon's territory, on new big consignments of weapons, ammunitions and materiel coming from Israel for the Lebanese separatists.

The press draws attention to the coordinated character of the provocative actions by the Israeli military, conservative and south Lebanese separatists. Local observers point out that the situation in Lebanon is again deteriorating at a time when the forces of imperialism and [word indistinct] are increasing pressure to bear on the Arab countries with the aim of imposing on them a capitulatory Middle East "settlement."

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

U.S. APPLIES PRESSURE ON TURKEY FOR MILITARY AGREEMENT

LD061646 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The fifth of March 1959 has proven to be a deplorable page in Turkish history. That date marks the signing of a bilateral military agreement between the United States and Turkey.

Exactly 20 years have elapsed since that day. This is quite enough to form a firm opinion on whether the document signed on that particular date has benefited Turkish national interests. In a soundly argued book on the essence of the bilateral agreements, lifetime Senator Haydar Tunckanat, a famous soldier and political figure, has demonstrated that the United States entered these agreements with the goal of placing Turkish economic, political, and military independence under its influence. The senator has disclosed, on the basis of concrete examples and genuine documents, that these agreements amounted to an overt capitulation by Turkey. It needs no detailed scrutiny to verify these assertions by the author; life itself has confirmed their veracity.

The bilateral agreements secured for the Pentagon the right to establish bases of its own on Turkish territory and to maintain its own armed forces there. It would not be a bad idea to examine this right in detail. The history of the military bases discloses not a few instances of the trampling underfoot of the sovereign rights of Turkey and the sabotaging of its security. And yet, attempts have been made over the years--and are being made now--to make Turkish public opinion believe the fairy tales that the American bases in Turkey exist solely as a defense against the threat from the north. It is evident that these claims of imperialist propaganda are ridiculous. Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has categorically denied these allegations, and in a statement at the Foreign Press Union in Brussels last May said that the danger to Turkey's security comes not from the Soviet Union or the other socialist countries but from the West, and that the whole course of international relations since World War II has convinced Turkey of this.

[Words indistinct] American-Turkish talks being held currently for arriving at a new agreement on cooperation in the defense field. The primary aim of these talks is to determine the permanent status of the American military bases in Turkey. Observers in Ankara point out that America's interest in Turkey has recently increased a great deal in the light of events in Iran. As a result of these latter events, the question of the existence of the American military establishments in Iran has arisen. Only the future will show what the new American-Turkish agreement on the bases will be like. But it is already crystal clear that the Pentagon is doing all it can to preserve these centers of spying and aggression. The pressure being applied on Turkey by Washington at the present talks [words indistinct] is a manifest proof of this. As noted in the press, this is arousing indignation in broad circles of Turkish society. Turkish public opinion supports the abolition of foreign military bases on Turkish territory and the defense of the security and sovereign rights of the fatherland.

CYPRIOTS WELCOME WALDHEIM PROPOSAL FOR INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

LD052038 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, March 5, TASS--U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's proposal to send representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus to New York in preparation for resuming intercommunal negotiations, was received with satisfaction in local political circles. The island's two communities expressed readiness to continue the constructive dialogue under the aegis of the U.N. secretary general with the aim of removing existing differences and attaining the establishment of a just and lasting peace on Cyprus.

MOZAMBIQUE PAPER ON WEST'S PLANS FOR 'AFRICAN NATO'

LD061456 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, March 6, TASS--The imperialist Western circles continue hatching dangerous plans for the setting up of military-political blocs on the African Continent, designed to split the Organization of African Unity, to weaken the national liberation movement and to strenthen the position of the United States and its NATO allies in Africa, the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA writes.

Seeking to disguise its plans for setting up an "African NATO" the article says, the West talks a great deal about "safeguarding [words indistinct] peoples", "defence of the interests of the African countries," which, according to its prescription needs the build-up of so-called "pan-African forces" under NATO auspices.

African opinion has been seriously worried over the plans for whipping up a so-called "Red Sea security pact" which, according to the Western strategists, ought to include Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, and some other countries. It is quite obvious that the setting up of this bloc would help aggravate tension in the region of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa.

The imperialist powers' hypocricy is also displayed in connection with solution to the problems of the south of Africa. Paying lip service to the necessity of establishing majority rule in the countries of that part of the continent, the United States and its allies, in fact, seek to implant puppet regimes there. The idea of setting up a military bloc with participation of the Republic of South Africa and reactionary Latin American regimes looms large in the Western plans.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU VISITS DIKE BUILT WITH CUBAN HELP

LD061646 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 6, TASS--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, expressed gratitude to the Republic of Cuba for its assistance to Ethiopia's economic development. He visited the construction site of an irrigation dyke that is being built with the participation of Cuban specialists near the town of Ebre-Zeit.

The project, it is reported by the Ethiopian News Agency, will irrigate two thousand hectares of land, which will be cultivated by the district's peasant associations with the assistance of the state.

BENIN MINISTER SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION CONFERENCE

LD062102 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Cotonou, March 6 TASS--A meeting of experts on questions of mechanisation of agriculture of the Common Afro-Mauritius Organization (OCAM) has opened in the capital of Benin. It was convened on the (?initiative) of FAO and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The participants in the meeting are to discuss problems pertaining to the setting up of regional organizations for coordinating policy in the field of mechanization, creation of farm machines and training of personnel.

Great prospects in this field are opened by the socialist way of development chosen by Benin, said Philippe Akpo, minister of rural development and cooperative action of Benin, in his speech here. Socialism creates opportunities for a scientific elaboration of economic development problems, contributes to mobilising all productive forces for struggle against feudal backwardness, for political and economic independence, the minister stressed.

COMMENTARY ON URBAN POVERTY, UNEMPLOYMENT IN KENYA

LD062206 Moscow in Swahili to East Africa 1730 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] Here is a comment by Soviet expert on African affairs, (Andrey Shegushev): In Kenya as much as in many other African countries, big towns, and above all, capital cities hold great responsibility for the life of the people. Such cities are the nuclei for the activity of the nation, political as well as business headquarters and cultural centers. Nairobi is like a mirror clearly reflecting [word indistinct] steps regarding every aspect of (?family life) in Africa. There, as in other big cities which follow the capitalist system, there are acute social problems which unfold one after the other such as unemployment, poverty and crime. At present the social face of the Kenyan cities depends much on the lowest stratum of their inhabitants. The rapid increase in the number of poor people is very conspicuous in Nairobi. Most of the inhabitants of the city are workers and casual laborers earning very low wages, hawkers and pavement traders, groups of mutual workers with their little businesses, unemployed people and those with temporary employment. The living conditions of all these people are very harsh indeed.

In April last year, when Nairobi was faced with the spread of cholera, it was discovered that 150,000 of its inhabitants were living in shanties. At the same time the city leaders showed their concern over the dirty conditions of the areas where the poor lived by deciding that the shanties should be destroyed and the inhabitants transferred to other locations with better living conditions. The fact is, this was not the first time that city councils of various African countries had resolved to embark on such measures to confront an emergency. These leaders did not often succeed in attaining their goals, because after a while the wretched shanties reappeared in other parts of the cities. This was axiomatic, because it is not possible to tackle poverty without eradicating its roots.

The most acute problem facing cities in Kenya is unemployment. The current campaign of increasing the number of jobs has clearly shown the concern of the Kenya Government over the situation in the country. The intention of the government to secure employment for 60,000 people and to urge that school-leavers be found employment is something to gladden the heart. (?However), we do not think that the problem of unemployment can be solved by regular campaigns, no matter how big they are. By official reckoning the number of unemployed in Kenya in the month of February reached 140,000. But here we should not forget that the unemployed person also has his brothers and other relatives. Unemployment is also the basis of crime, which for many years has been a blemish on the life of Kenya's capital. Newspapers there often report on people who have been robbed or murdered. Not long ago an astonishing theft of money was made from a well-known bank.

The main obstacle preventing a proper solution to the unemployment problem stems from the attitude of company directors and the self-employed, of whom only a few have so far responded to the government's call to increase employment opportunities. On 15 February there was a demonstration by the unemployed in one of the biggest cities of Kenya, namely, Mombasa, to show their grievance against employers who wanted to avoid responding to the call to increase employment opportunities. This was not the first demonstration by the unemployed in Kenyan cities. [Words indistinct] to fight for their right to employment and better future life. The people of Kenya have repeatedly asked the government to step up efforts to eradicate unemployment and consequently eradicate poverty [words indistinct] because it is only by this means that it will be possible to end the acute problems facing Kenyan cities today.

THAILAND'S CHAMANAN TO VISIT LATER THIS MONTH

LD060322 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that the prime minister of Thailand, General Kriangsak Chamanan, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of this month. He has been invited by the government.

MANILA MEETING OF REGIONAL UN ECONOMIC BODY OPENS

LD061548 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Manila, March 6, TASS--The 35th session of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has opened in the capital of the Philippines. It is attended by more than 600 delegates who represent about 40 ESCAP member-countries and also different international organisations. The participants in the conference will discuss topical problems of economic and social development of the region. Among the main items on the Manila session's agenda is elimination of the vestiges of feudalism, and the holding of the agrarian reform everywhere in the interests of landless peasants, the pooling of efforts of developing countries in the struggle against imperialist monopolies, for a revision of inequitable trade and economic relations, imposed by capitalist states.

Durable peace is the necessary condition for solution of topical problems of economic and social development facing the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin, said President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos, speaking at the opening of the conference. The president expressed serious concern over the tense situation in the region which is known to have developed as a result of China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and declared for the earliest peace settlement of the conflict.

He criticised the protectionist policy of capitalist powers which "hampers the process of industrialization of developing states" and declared for elimination of restrictions in international trade, for development of equitable and mutually beneficial regional and international cooperation. The speaker stressed the need of putting an end to mass poverty, backwardness and social injustice in Asian and Pacific Ocean countries and urged the ESCAP member-countries to make a contribution to the solution of these problems.

In a message to the delegates of the session U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim noted the importance of the present ESCAP forum (the participants of which represent more than half of the world's population) for elaboration at the United Nations Organisation of strategy of international development for 1980's with due account for consolidation of independence of the developing states.

BREZHNEV, AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD061300 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 6, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Zelman Cowen, governor general of Australia. In the telegram, on behalf of the Soviet people and on his own behalf he conveyed congratulations and best wishes to the people of Australia on the occasion of the country's national holiday--day of Australia. In a reply telegram, the governor general of Australia expressed gratitude for the kind congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express hope that relations between the Soviet Union and Australia will further develop favourably for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of detente and peace.

INDOCHINA

REPORTAGE ON PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

TASS 4 March Roundup

LD041118 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 4, TASS--Units of the Vietnamese People's Army and detachments of People's Militia are locked in fierce battles with the Chinese aggressors. According to a report of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, the enemy launched a new offensive in the area south of the town of Dong Dang in Lang Son Province with six infantry divisions supported by several hundred heavy artillery pieces and tanks. The Vietnamese servicemen are courageously repulsing the attacks. According to preliminary data, the enemy is suffering heavy losses in manpower and materiel.

In Hoang Lien Son Province, the Chinese troops shelled and attacked the Phon Gai state farm and Heights 215 and 264. The attacks were repulsed, and many enemy soldiers were destroyed. The Vietnamese Armed Forces counterattacked the Chinese in the are of Heights 1192 and 1325 in that province, destroying 375 enemy soldiers.

Fighting was also continuing in Ha Tinh Province. Chinese soldiers also made an attempt to launch an offensive operation in Cao Ba Lanh area, at a distance of 20 kilometres northeast of the town of Binh Lieu in Quang Ninh Province. The enemy advance was checked by the regional armed forces of the province. The enemy lost nearly 150 soldiers in killed and wounded.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY points out that in the course of one day, March 1, alone, the armymen and fighting men of People's Militia detachments of Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tinh and Quang Ninh provinces put out of action 600 aggressor soldiers as well as large numbers of military equipment, including heavy artillery pieces and tanks.

5 March Report

LD051548 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 5, TASS--Endeavouring to carry out their perfidious designs to annex Vietnamese territory, the Beijing hegemonists are expanding their aggressive war in the northern provinces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They are moving additional infantry, armour and artillery units on the border with Laos, threatening the peaceful constructive efforts in that country, too.

As reported by the Vietnamese news service, the Chinese aggressors are making vigorous attempts to drive deeper into Vietnamese territory in the Lang Son, Cao Bang and other directions. However, they are being rebuffed resolutely everywhere by units of the Vietnamese People's Army and People's Militia detachments.

On March 4th all the enemy units were stopped in the area of Dong Dang and to the northeast of Lang Son. In the area of Cao Bang the enemy lost more than 15,000 men. The Vietnamese armed forces put out of action more than 130 tanks and armoured cars.

Heavyllosses were inflicted upon the occupationists in Huang Lien Son and Ha Tuen provinces, where Vietnamese soldiers are successfully beating off enemy attacks, including armour assaults.

The Vietnamese information service reports that in the period from February 17 to March 2 the Chinese aggressors lost about 42,000 men killed and wounded. The Vietnamese armed forces destroyed 259 tanks and armoured carriers, 66 heavy artillery pieces.

According to the Vietnamese information service, the Beijing aggressors are perpetrating wholesale atrocities in the occupied Vietnamese territory, resorting to the Nazi scorched earth tactics. They have reduced to ruins the ancient Vietnamese town of Lang Son. Many villages have been razed to the ground by the Chinese occupationists. Tremendous damage has been caused to the rice plantations. The aggressors are killing ruthlessly civilians, including women, old-folk and children.

SRV Foreign Ministry Note

LD031340 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

["Note of the Foreign Ministry of SRV"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, March 3, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has sent to China a note which says in part:

Although the Chinese authorities have been intensifying in the course of recent years their provocations and threats, the people and government of Vietnam, being prompted by their desire for peace and friendship with the Chinese ways for a peaceful settlement of all problems in relations between Vietnam and China.

As to the border problem, Vietnam clearly set forth its just position in the spirit of full respect for the historically established frontier line, in accordance with what was agreed upon by the two sides in 1957-1958. But the Chinese side, being impelled by its great-power expansionism and hegemonism, constantly refused to settle the problem.

On February 17, 1979 the Chinese leaders openly passed over to massive military actions all along the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier, launching a war of aggression against Vietnam.

In face of this aggression, the Vietnamese people, young and old, rose as one man to struggle, determined to defend the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It has already dealt crushing blows to the aggressor.

The aggression unleased by the Chinese leadership against Vietnam has aroused a worldwide wave of indignation. The peoples of the world have from the very outset displayed their solidarity with Vietnam and resolutely declared in support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, strongly condemned the Chinese rulers for the aggressive war, demanded that an end be put to the aggression and Chinese troops withdrawn from Vietnam.

While sending with feverish haste fresh troops and means of warfare to the Chinese-Vietnamese border and then to Vietnam, the Chinese authorities at the same time propose that talks be held allegedly for putting an "end to the border conflict between the two countries." A similar subterfuge was once used by U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, who combined escalation of war with proposals on "peace talks". The Chinese authorities following into the footstep of U.S. imperialists have thus played their own way all tricks with "peace talks" once used by U.S. imperialism. But they are in for the same disgraceful end, to which once the U.S. imperialists came.

The stand of Vietnam's people and government is clear: As the Chinese authorities started the aggressive war against Vietnam, they also must end their aggression and forever give up their aggressive plans. They must immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops to the other side of the borderline, which shaped historically and which both sides promised to observe, and strictly respect Vietnam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

After which Vietnam is ready to hold talks with China on the restoration of normal relations between the two countries in accordance with the legitimate wish of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and other peoples of the world.

Decree on General Mobilization

LD051946 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March, 5 TASS--According to the Vietnamese information agency, the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Ton Duc Thang today signed a decree on a general mobilization "for defending Socialist Vietnam and ensuring complete victory over the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in their aggressive war". The decree is based on a resolution passed earlier today by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRV.

A communique on the session of the standing committee, held under the chairmanship of Truong Chinh says: "In the atmosphere of the aggressive war shamelessly waged against Vietnam by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and on the proposal of the governmental council, the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly decided to mobilize the entire country for struggle in the name of victory over the Chinese aggressors, in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our motherland."

VNA on PRC Losses, Brutality

LD061344 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 6, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports that armed forces and units of home guards of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are now waging fierce battles against the Chinese aggressors near the provincial centre Lang Son. In the recent days, the enemy rushed into the area reinforcements to deal a heavy blow at Lang Son. But as a result of the heroic resistance, Vietnamese Armed Forces arrested the enemy's offensive. The interventionists lost hundreds of troops and vast amounts of military equipment.

Units of the Armed Forces of Vietnam dealt hard retaliatory blows on troops of the occupiers southwest of Dong Dang. The enemy lost about 700 soldiers. Three tanks of the enemy were damaged and vast quantities of armaments were seized.

The armed forces of Hoang Lien Son Province were courageously rebuffing attacks of the Chinese aggressors in Kokmi and Bakmi districts and in the northern part of the district centre Sapa. More than 900 Chinese soldiers were put out of action in these areas and eleven tanks and armoured carriers were damaged.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY gives facts of large-scale brutalities and crimes of the Chinese military in the occupied territory of northern provinces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Many towns, district centres and settlements are subjected to heavy shelling from large-bore weapons. Many villages were completely destroyed. The occupiers show no mercy for peaceful population, killing old people, women and children.

Ilinskiy on SRV, PRC Troops

LD061523 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 3 March 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,500-word Hanoi report by correspondent M. Ilinskiy under the heading "Courage of the People of Vietnam." The report begins as follows:

"On 2 March all the Vietnamese newspapers published under large headlines reports on combat operations in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's [SRV's] northern provinces from 17 through 28 February 1979.

"Over 27,000 Chinese soldiers were put out of action in the first 12 days of fighting, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes. Over 310 enemy combat vehicles were destroyed, including about 200 tanks and armored transport vehicles. The Chinese aggressors incurred the most serious losses in Lang Son, Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son, and Quang Ninh provinces.

"The gunfire in Lang Son Province continues day and night unabated. About 3,000 Chinese soldiers have been killed here in just the past 3 days. In Hoang Lien Son Province the fighters of the regional forces and People's Militia successfully carried out a massed attack on 1 March against the Chinese invaders' units in the region of the population point of Cam Giun, on Highway 7. About 600 enemy soldiers were killed during this operation."

The report goes on to describe a meeting held in Hanoi to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's security armed forces and then notes that "according to reliable information fresh Chinese divisions have been brought into the combat operations in the past few days." It continues:

"Reports arriving from Quang Ninh Province, on the northeast border of Vietnam, attest that the Chinese aggressors have carried out attacks here with a view to causing as much damage as possible to population centers and economic targets. This region is defended by Vietnamese border guard units who have prevented the aggressors from implementing their criminal designs. The skillful maneuvering, effective military deployment, staunchness and courage of the Vietnamese patriots have dashed the Chinese militarists' plans.

"On the roads in the border zone from which I have just returned I met with many Vietnamese soldiers, border guard fighters and members of the People's Militia, some of them still very young, others with experience under fire in two resistance wars. You are won over by the truly filial, touching concern with which the Vietnamese Army soldiers treat the peaceful inhabitants--the old people obliged to evacuate their native villages because of the Chinese aggression."

There follows a brief description of a young soldier helping an old woman with her baggage. The report goes on:

"Two different soldiers went into battle on 17 February on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The Chinese soldier--an aggressor, marauder and murderer stuffed full of misanthropic Maoist propaganda, on the one hand, and the Vietnamese soldier, the defender of his land and the freedom, independence and sovereignty of his homeland on the other. I shall cite just a few examples emphasizing the lofty qualities of the Vietnamese citizen who is fulfilling his sacred mission as the defender of his motherland."

Ilinskiy gives these examples and states in conclusion:

"During the first 2 weeks of combat operations the Vietnamese people's tremendous patriotic spirit and their devotion to the party and government were manifested with renewed force. Patriotism is a precious quality, an essential treasure which has carried the Vietnamese people through their many centuries of history. Now this patriotism is being manifested with renewed force. The Vietnamese is kind and generous but he is also formidable and implacable if the hand of an enemy is raised against his most sacred possession--the freedom, independence, honor and dignity of his motherland.

Filatov on Lang Son Situation

LD070923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 79 P 3 LD

[Special correspondent Lt Col V. Filatov dispatch from Vietnam: "Road of Grief and Hatred"]

[Text] I am writing this report from Lang Son--a city which was abandoned by its inhabitants a few days ago. At the time the Chinese were 9km from Lang Son. Now they are within 3km of the city in some places. It has been observed that since 18 February they have been approaching Lang Son at the rate of about 500 meters a day. The continuous boom of artillery shelling hangs over the city. Shells burst along the southern side of the streets--the safe zone is along the northern side. The Chinese are firing on the city with 122mm howitzers. They are firing at random without selecting their targets and indeed there are no targets here.

Shutters rattle, house doors torn from their hinges creak. The feeling of uncanniness in the city comes not from the artillery shelling but from these yawning, empty streets, crossroads and houses, for after all the most characteristic feature of the streets of Vietnamese cities is that they are crowded. You do not meet people today on the streets of Lang Son, where tourists from many countries used to stay. Everyone has fled as though from the plague.

On 17 February the Chinese crossed the Vietnamese border. On that day there were 46,000 people living in Lang Son. Every morning 5,000 small children and teenagers hurried to school. The city had a 10-grade school for 1,200 pupils, two 7-grade schools, 6 primary schools and 16 technical colleges. There were several dozen kindergartens and creches. I am not writing now about how many enterprises and how many various cooperative farms there were in Lang Son. I am writing about the schools, colleges and creches because all the children of Lang Son are not in the city today, they are all refugees. Cold rain, like that which falls in the Moscow region at the end of September, is now falling on the road out of Lang Son almost around the clock.

Today the wave of refugees from the north is 70km from Hanoi. This is the only road and it is crowded with people, vehicles and domestic animals. We made our way to Lang Son through a dense stream of people going the other way and made frequent stops to wait for jams to clear. In one small village we were held up longer than in the others. A little girl was standing at the roadside. Firmly strapped to her back, a child was sleeping soundly. The little girl was called (Thieu Thi Fong). She was a member of the Nung ethnic minority. She was 9 years old and was studying in the third grade. The sleeping child was her little sister. When one of us asked whether she knew who the Chinese were the little girl replied:

"I know. They are very bad people...."

And the refugees passed by in an unending stream. Only yesterday each of them had a roof over his head. Today only the side of this cold road--a road of grief and hatred. The human stream, like a mournful funeral procession, is composed largely of children. They are carried in people's arms, on their shoulders and backs. They are led by the hand or walk on their own, holding on to each other. They are carried on bicycles or two-wheel buffalo-carts. They sit in carts wheeled by their mothers. The smallest, children at the breast, are fed on the move. Those who are older turn from the side of the road, sit down on rocks, light bonfires and cook meager portions of rice for them.

There are many children, it is hard for them, but not a whimper or a cry is to be heard from one of them. Perhaps because their mothers have whispered to them to tell them whom they are leaving, who they are fleeing from.

Fear of the marauders and tyrants, torturers and murderers has torn people from their homes and made them homeless. The war which the Chinese have launched against Vietnam has deprived thousands of people of their possessions.

When you are fleeing the occupier what can you take with you in two baskets on a yoke? And this is precisely how one-third of the refugees are transporting their goods and chattels. How much can you carry on one bicycle from the house which you are leaving, perhaps forever, because the occupier, if he comes, will destroy it. And it is precisely on bicycles that another third of the refugees are transporting their goods and chattels.

The others are dragging or pushing two-wheel carts. In what way have these peaceful people, who only yesterday were plowing the land, weaving mats and bearing children, offended the Chinese rulers?

On the captured territories the Chinese have now unleashed wild nationalist propaganda. It has become known that they are subtly setting the Nung ethnic group against the Thai ethnic group. They are saying that the Hoa are a good ethnic group and the Kinh [ethnic Vietnamese] a bad one... The Chinese are provoking clashes by every means between these ethnic groups and are trying to split them and prevent them from opposing the occupiers as a single force.

The main street of Lang Son bears the name of the glorious underground revolutionary leader of the time of the struggle against the French colonialists--Hoang Van Thieu. The name of this man is known to everyone--the Chinese, too. During the hardest period of the underground Thieu hid in a village north of Lang Son in the home of a peasant called (Ma Khan Fyong). This little village has now been captured by the Chinese. When they stormed into it the first thing they did was to collect all the Vietnamese in the yard of the cooperative farm and it was here that the order rang out:

"Activists--take one step forward!"

Thieu's fellow-fighter--(Ma Khan Fyong), a communist who had worked in the underground--was the first to be shot. Then his daughter-in-law and granddaughter were shot. In all the villages the occupiers first shot the former members of the underground, the old revolutionaries and cadre soldiers retired on pensions or in the reserve.

Today the street bearing the name of the courageous son of Vietnam has died, just as Lang Son's bazaar--the Kilya, renowned throughout the region--has died. All Lang Son has died. The Chinese are approaching the city. They promised their soldiers it would be taken on 22 February. A parade by the Chinese along Lang Son's main street was scheduled for 22 February. The parade has been put off for the tenth straight day now.

Some 40km from Lang Son we stopped near a group of people by a two-wheel cart. It turned out to be one family. (Li Van Khoa), the head of the family, sank to the ground to rest: he was faced with yet another mountain climb. The head of the family is over 60 years old. The family belongs to the Nung nationality. (Khoa's) six children and four grandchildren were sitting round the two-wheel cart. The youngest--(Ziye Tkhi Van)--is 3 years old. The head of the family looks at the mountains behind which his native Lang Son remains, sighs quietly and tells his grandchildren:

"Never mind, children, our day of celebration will come to Thieu Street, too..."

It will come without fail! It is for this that the people of Socialist Vietnam are fighting now.

Cosmonaut Titov at Friendship Meeting

LD021444 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 2, TASS--"The perfidious attack of the Beijing invaders on Socialist Vietnam is assessed by all Soviet people as a dangerous crime against peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as a gross violation of international law," said Gherman Titov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, chairman of the board of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. He spoke here at a meeting between leaders of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society and a delegation of the Hanoi machine-tool plant number one, a collective member of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society, that arrived in the USSR. The delegation is led by the plant's director Nguyen Xuan Cong. "The Vietnamese people have loyal and reliable friends and manifested their solidarity many times, Titov stressed. The Soviet people confirm again that they were, are and will be together with the heroic people of Vietnam".

"We highly appreciate solidarity of the Soviet people, said Nguyen Xuan Cong. Their movement in support of the fighting Vietnamese people gives us great confidence. We are sure that having this support we shall win the decisive victory".

CAMBODIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY HITS PRC USE OF THAI TERRITORY

LD061105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "To the Detriment of Relations of Good-Neighborliness; Statement by the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 March--The Kampuchean News Agency [SPK] has disseminated a statement by the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry on Beijing's utilization of Thailand's territory for hostile actions against Kampuchea.

Since the total liberation of the country, the statement says, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council has been firmly implementing its foreign policy of independence, peace, friendship and nonalinement and has been seeking to establish good-neighborly relations with Laos, Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. The victory of the Kampuchean revolution on 7 January totally ended the armed conflicts with Thailand provoked by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

The Thai authorities recently gave China permission to utilize Kut Island as a transshipment point for the movement of weapons and foodstuffs to the remnants of the smashed Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang. Thai fishing vessels are constantly violating Kampuchea's territorial waters. Thailand has also permitted a group of supporters of Lon Nol and In Tam to enter Kampuchea from its territory in order to cause disorder.

Despite the official denial of the Thai authorities, the Chinese reactionaries and their accomplices are openly utilizing Thai territory in order to carry out actions hostile to Kampuchea. This situation runs counter to the policy of neutrality vis-a-vis Kampuchea and counter to the Thai people's interests, is an encroachment on the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Kampuchea and also undermines the traditional relations of friendship between the peoples of Kampuchea and Thailand.

The Kampuchean foreign minister draws attention to China's use of Thai territory and Thailand's coastal zone in order to organize actions against Kampuchea and demands that Thailand's leaders take the necessary measures to suppress and prevent any actions which violate Kampuchea's sovereignty and security.

If this situation continues and leads to undesirable consequences, the Kampuchean foreign minister points out, the responsibility for this will lie entirely with the Thai side.

NORTHEAST ASIA

SOVIET GOVERNMENT SCORES JAPAN'S STAND ON PRC AGGRESSION

OW071015 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 6 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy today called at the Japanese Foreign Ministry to hand to Deputy Foreign Minister Takashima the Soviet Government reply to a proposal made by the Japanese Government on the Indochina situation.

The Soviet Government pointed out in its reply:

The Japanese Government is trying to avoid clearly recognizing China's aggression against Vietnam as such and denouncing it. Japan has failed to ask China to immediately stop its aggression and unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Vietnam; instead, it is continuously maneuvering to link Beijing's act to an irrelevant event which is of a totally different nature.

This stance is virtually aimed at defending the aggressors and helping the Beijing leaders find a way out of the awkward situation into which they have driven themselves by mounting criminal attacks on Vietnam.

Particularly on the issue of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, the Soviet Union has repeatedly urged the Japanese Government to pay attention to Beijing's expansionist nature, which is hostile to the peace and security of other nations. It has also stressed that Beijing's so-called anti-hegemonism theme is nothing but a screen designed to conceal its own hegemonist fancy.

Any connivance with Beijing's maneuvers will further stimulate its wild desires and drive it to stepped-up hegemonist policies.

The Chinese aggression against the SRV is new and clear evidence of its chauvinist hegemonism. It is also new proof that the current Chinese policy constitutes the gravest threat to the entire world.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES RESOLUTION PRETEXT FOR ARMS PURCHASES

LD061205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "Unscrupulous Designs"]

[Text] Tokyo--A distinctive document called the "Resolution on Expediting the Solution of the Northern Territories Problem" has appeared within Japan's parliament. Its contents are simple: The "resolution" represents a hybrid of territorial claims on Soviet lands with attempts to encourage the government to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs.

In the strict sense of the word this document does not reflect the opinion of parliament as a whole: The Japanese Communist Party, which has 35 seats in parliament and represents many millions of Japanese residents on the country's supreme legislative organ, refused to participate in drawing it up. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Japanese parliament has allowed reactionary forces to use its authority for purposes that have nothing to do with the people's real interests.

What purposes are they? S. Kanemaru himself, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Committee for Questions of Parliamentary Policy, was not long in revealing one aspect of the matter. Immediately after the "resolution" was approved, he declared: "By adopting this document all parties except the Communist Party have confirmed the existence of a threat from the USSR. It is therefore natural to agree to purchase E-2C aircraft."

It is not difficult to decipher the chain of deductions of the former chief of Japan's military department. The thing is that the E-2C is a military aircraft manufactured by the U.S. firm Grumman--the same firm whose name has been drawing Japanese public attention for 2 months: Grumman bought Japan's agreement to acquire these aircraft with bribes which it handed out generously among the higher strata of the conservative camp.

If Japan had had any real need of Grumman's product, the need to strew the E-2C's path into the Japanese Army with bribes would hardly have arisen. But handouts were given and worked. The government's draft budget for fiscal 1979 has already earmarked sums which it is proposed to take from the taxpayers' pockets both to pay the American firm and to cover its expenses in bribing the highest Japanese officials and politicians.

The secret, however, is out: The machinations have now largely been exposed, albeit not yet fully, and further elucidation of what has happened is in full swing. In this situation voices have begun to be heard increasingly loudly in parliament calling at least for no haste in buying the E-2C and, possibly, for their acquisition to be abandoned altogether. Thus, the operation is in jeopardy. But the bribes have already been taken, and advances must be accounted for. Moreover, the "regimental honor" of the Liberal Democrats, whose pockets are stuffed with wads of notes received from Grumman, needs patching up. And the cabinets of power have been unable to think up anything better than to try to push through the discredited commodity wrapped up in a new anti-Soviet campaign, at the same time diluting the sickening territorial claims with a ballyhoo over the mythical "Soviet threat to Japan."

IZVESTIYA reported recently that this campaign has no other grounds (No 34). The statement by S. Kanemaru, one of the leaders of the ruling party, confirms that only those who are prepared for the sake of profit to forgo not only the people's true interests but also the interests of international relations need to shout about a nonexistent "threat." From this viewpoint the "resolution," which has also been signed by representatives of a number of opposition parties, is very reminiscent of the indulgences by which people in olden times bought remission of their sins: By palming the false coin of anti-Sovietism off onto the opposition the ruling party is trying in exchange to secure justification of corruption.

These intentions are perfectly obvious. Concern is aroused, however, by the ease with which the political parties that signed the "resolution" have fallen for the provocative campaign. Such actions can only encourage the development of an epidemic of corruption in the country's ruling circles and, as the newspaper AKAHATA, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, emphasizes, help to strengthen the Japanese-American military alliance and develop the country's militarization. And as for Soviet-Japanese relations, the appearance of the "resolution" can in no way help to improve them and, on the contrary, is fraught with the danger that these relations will be sacrificed to the unscrupulous designs of the enemies of neighborliness between the USSR and Japan.

It is also noteworthy that the above-mentioned "resolution" has been adopted at a time when the whole world is raising its angry voice in protest at the Beijing leadership's brazen adventure with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This "coincidence" is hardly accidental. Behind it one can clearly glimpse the desire of certain forces in Japan to distract public attention from the real threat that Chinese hegemonism poses to other peoples, including the Japanese people, and at the same time from the role of those Japanese circles which, despite the Soviet Union's warnings, recently forced the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty" and opened the sluice gates for Japan's so-called "economic cooperation" with China.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM JCP VISIT

LD070905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] P.N. Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and I.I. Kovalenko, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, who were in Tokyo from 25 February on the invitation of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow on 2 March.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN RADIO RELAY LINE--Our correspondent in Ulaanbaatar Sergey Travdin, reports that a main radio relay line is being built in Mongolia with Soviet assistance. This line, which is 2,200 km long will link Ulaanbaatar with the far northwest of Mongolia. The first section is to be completed next year. This will make it possible for people in many new areas of the country to watch programs from the Ulaanbaatar TV center and the "Orbita" programs. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD]

RAUL CASTRO DEPARTS MOSCOW, SEEN OFF BY ARMY OFFICIALS

LD061207 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Mar 79 p 1 LD

["Our Correspondent" report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] The Cuban military delegation headed by Army Gen Raul Castro, Politburo member and second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers and minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, which was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left Moscow for Sofia on 1 March.

At the capital's Vnukovo Airport, which was decked out with the state flags of Cuba and the Soviet Union, the high ranking guest and the members of the Cuban military delegation were seen off by: Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov and Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin; as well as Army Gen I.I. Shkadov, Army Gen V.I. Petrov, Army Gen V.I. Govorov, Col Gen N.A. Zotov, Lt. Gen G.A. Borisov, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the sendorf party were S. Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Col J. Quevedo Perez, military, naval and air attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, as well as M. Marinov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Lt Gen P. Karakachanov, military, naval and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR.

For the guests' sendoff an honor guard was mounted on the tarmac by Moscow Garrison troops and the national anthems of Cuba and the USSR were played.

Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces, received the honor guard commanders' report and inspected the Soviet soldiers.

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR LEAVES MOSCOW 2 MARCH

LD070823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Juan Jose Calle y Calle, Peruvian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, left Moscow 2 March.

PELSHE ELECTION SPEECH NOTES TREATY COMMITMENTS TO SRV

ID281131 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 Feb 79 pp 1-2 LD

[LATINFORM report on speech delivered to the voters of Riga's Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug 21 February by A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Okrug's USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy, under central heading "Under the Party's Wise Leadership"]

[Excerpt] Comrades!

The prospects and tasks of communist building in our country are organically linked with the problem of the struggle for peace and the peoples' security throughout the world.

From Lenin's Decree on Peace to our day, Soviet foreign policy has aimed at insuring universal peace and international cooperation and the peoples' freedom and independence. The Soviet Union's peace program, reflected in detail in the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and in the speeches and works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is being consistently implemented and is being approved by all progressive forces of the planet.

We cannot fail to be pleased by the results of the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state to strengthen the security of our motherland and all freedom-loving peoples. Our country's international situation is firmer than ever.

The constructive proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and aimed at consolidating universal peace, deepening detente, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, and asserting the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems have produced a less chilly climate in the world.

The CPSU persistently and purposefully develops relations with the fraternal parties and promotes the strengthening of the international communist and workers movement's unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It advocates the broad international cooperation and the rallying of all revolutionary and progressive forces of the day.

The conferences of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and the Crimea meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties and states have been major milestones in further strengthening the socialist community.

The victory of the heroic people of Vietnam was an event of historic significance. The people of Laos have joined the family of socialist states. The struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are upholding their freedom and independence, is being stepped up. Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Kampuchea have embarked on the path of revolutionary-domestic transformations. The powerful antishah, anti-imperialist movement in Iran has achieved victory.

The USSR resolutely opposes the plans of the reactionary imperialist forces and Beijing hegemonists who are striving to hinder the easing of international tension. The enemies of peace, we are convinced, are not abandoning their attempts to poison the international atmosphere. China's recent aggression against Socialist Vietnam is an example of this. The present Beijing leaders had previously also pursued a policy of pressure and blackmail with respect to Vietnam and the other Southeast Asian countries. [paragraph continues]

But now, even those who questioned the true aims of Beijing's hegemonist policy have been convinced of how unceremoniously, irresponsibly and flagrantly it violates international law and UN principles by encroaching on the peoples' freedom, sovereignty and independence.

As is well known, the Soviet Government has released a firm and reasoned statement containing a serious warning about the present Chinese rulers' responsibility for their criminal actions. The Soviet Union will fulfill the commitments it assumed under the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Nor is there any doubt that all the socialist community countries and all peace-loving progressive forces will be on Vietnam's side and will render it all-round support and aid. This is not the first time that the people of heroic Vietnam have had to defend their freedom and independence. They have won glorious victories. And this time too the aggressor will meet with a fitting rebuff. All the Soviet people support Vietnam's just cause and state resolutely: "Hands off Socialist Vietnam!"

While consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, the CPSU and the Soviet state at the same time pay unremitting attention to strengthening the defense might of the country and its heroic armed forces. We can rest assured that the valiant army and navy servicemen will continue to worthily fulfill their patriotic and international duty, to raise their combat readiness by every means, and to stand vigilant guard over the revolutionary gains of socialism.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION REPORTS ON RECENT ELECTIONS

LD062050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Central Electoral Commission report on the results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation, which took place on 4 March, 1979]

[Text] The Central Electoral Commission today considered the data on the results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and established that the elections in all 1,500 electoral consituencies were conducted in full accordance with the requirements of the USSR Constitution and the law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The election campaign was conducted everywhere in an atmosphere of great political and labor activity and under the slogan of struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks laid down by the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums. It clearly demonstrated the close unity of Soviet people around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee.

The elections were the first since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. They were prepared and conducted with the widest participation of the people. Millions of Soviet citizens worked actively in electoral commissions as agents, agitators and propagandists. At election meetings, the working people freely and in detail discussed the political and practical qualities of the candidate deputies, gave them instructions and expressed themselves in favor of pledges and proposals directed toward improving the work of state institutions and public organizations.

On the basis of protocols submitted by all constituency electoral commissions on the elections to the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, the Central Electoral Commission has determined the final results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet as a whole for the country.

The electoral rolls for the elections included 174,944,173 people. The total of those taking part in the election was 174,920,221 electors, or 99.99 percent.

The results of the elections to the Soviet of the Union:

For the conduct of the elections to the Soviet of the Union, 750 constituencies were formed on USSR territory. Elections took place in all constituencies. For the candidates-deputies of the Soviet of the Union, 174,734,459 electors voted and this is 99.89 percent. Votes cast against the candidates totalled 185,422. On the basis of Article 54 of the law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 32 voting papers were ruled invalid. In all electoral constituencies for the elections to the Soviet of the Union, the candidates who stood gained an absolute majority of votes and have been elected deputies. A total of 750 deputies have been elected to the Soviet of the Union.

The results of the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities:

For the conduct of the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, on the territory of all the union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs, in accordance with the law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 750 constituencies were formed, including 32 constituencies in each union republic, 11 constituencies in each autonomous republic, 5 constituencies in each autonomous oblast and 1 constituency in each autonomous okrug. For the candidate deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities from the union republics, 174,770,398 electors voted and this comprises 99.91 percent. Votes cast against totaled 149,581. Forty voting papers were ruled invalid. For the candidate deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities from the autonomous okrugs, 880,034 electors voted and this comprises 99.87 percent. Votes cast against totaled 1,173. No voting papers were ruled invalid. Thus in all constituencies for the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, the candidates who stood gained an absolute majority of votes and have been elected deputies. A total of 750 deputies have been elected to the Soviet of Nationalities, including from the union republics, 480 deputies; from the autonomous republics, 220 deputies; from the autonomous oblasts, 40 deputies; and from the autonomous okrugs, 10 deputies.

On the basis of Article 58 of the law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Central Electoral Commission has registered the elected deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation in all the 1,500 constituencies, including 750 deputies to the Soviet of the Union and 750 deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities.

The deputies include 522 workers--34.8 percent; 244 kolkhoz workers--16.3 percent; and 766 workers and kolkhoz workers--51.1 percent. The number of deputies who are members or candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee totals 1,075--71.7 percent. Nonparty members total 425--28.3 percent; women total 487--32.5 percent; deputies aged up to 30 years total 317--21.1 percent; and members of the Komsomol total 207--or 13.8 percent.

The results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet--the unamimous election to the supreme organ of state power in the country of the candidates of the indestructible bloc of the Communists and nonparty members--is a new clear testimony to the monolithic unity of the party and people and to the full support of the working people for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The elections convincingly show the deep democratism of the world's first society of advanced socialism.

The Central Electoral Commission report on the results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation, and the lists of deputies of the Supreme Soviet are to be published in the press.

Kapitonov Addresses Commission Meeting

LD062358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Central Electoral Commission for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation today examined the data received concerning the results of the elections held on 4 March, 1979.

A speech was made at the session by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the Central Electoral Commission. He said, inter alia:

[Kapitonov--begin recording] The Soviet people have taken an active part in the elections. They have unanimously voted for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people, thus showing unanimous and firm support for the political course of our Leninist party, its election platform set out in the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speeches made to the electors by the party and state leaders.

An enormous impression was made on our people and on the world public by the clear and inspiring speech of Comarde Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at his meeting with voters from the Baumanskiy constituency. The conclusions and theses contained in that speech are of instructive significance for the work directed toward further developing(?Soviet) democracy, successfully utilizing the great potential of our economy, and for intensifying the struggle for a solid peace and the peaceful coexistence of all the world's states.

In the course of the election campaign, as well as in the elections themselves, the Soviet people express their boundless love and respect for Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. They marked their papers with many notes of good wishes and cordial gratitude to Leonid Ilich for all that he has been doing for the party and our people--for the well-being and happiness of the working people.

These elections were the first held since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the Constitution of mature socialism. The results provide convincing evidence that the fundamental law of our state fully expresses the interests, will and aspirations of the Soviet people and that it works well for communism.

The preparations and execution of the elections brought out most forcefully the determination of the working people to do everything to implement the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Esteemed Comrades! The protocols on voting have been received from the constituency commissions. They show that the elections were carried out correctly in every constituency and in complete conformity with the USSR Constitution and the law on elections. All the candidates proposed and registered by the constituency electoral commissions have been elected deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation. [applause]

No complaints or reports about incorrect proceedings in the elections or violations of the law on elections have reached the Central Electoral Commission. The Central Electoral Commission members have a list of the elected deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet. [end recording]

By virtue of Article 58 of the law on elections, the Central Electoral Commission has registered the elected deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation for all 1,500 constituencies; these include 750 deputies to the Soviet of the Union and 750 deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities. The lists of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation will be published in PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA.

IDEOLOGICAL ASPECT OF REPORT AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN STRESSED

LD061011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Effectiveness of Ideological Work"]

[Text] The state's strength lies in the consciousness of the masses. The correctness of this idea of Lenin's has been confirmed a thousand times over by history and by the whole practice of building a new world. The growth of the working people's communist conviction is described in the CPSU Central Committee's preelection address as a decisive precondition for our progress. And there is something profoundly logical in the fact that the party has always attached and continues to attach, tremendous significance to ideological work among the masses and to shaping the new person--the active builder of communism.

Questions of raising the effectiveness of communist education and ways of successfully solving the ideological-political tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress occupied a prominent place in the report and election party conferences which have been held in the country. In their reports and speeches the communists spoke above all of the quality and efficiency of the ideological, labor and moral tempering of the masses. The proposition voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum was particularly emphasized: Mass political, ideological work must accord, no less than economic and organizational work, with Lenin's demand for maximum businesslike efficiency, specifically operational flexibility.

All this has a direct bearing on the daily activity of the party committees newly elected at the conferences, their ideological aktiv and the mass information and propaganda media, and on each communist in whatever sector he may work. V.P. Lidyayev, an operator of the Azot Association, expressed this idea clearly when he addressed the Kemerovskaya Oblast party conference: "It is important for a communist to enhance the awareness of his work colleague and his neighbor and to help him to look at everything through the eyes of a party member and to be sincerely inspired by public interests."

The report and election campaign gave the party organizations very rich material for analysis and for drawing conclusions. At the conferences in Moscow, Leningrad, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Sverdlovskaya, Kievskaya, Minskaya and many other oblasts, areas where advanced experience of ideological-political work among the masses exists were specified by name. Forms and methods of increasing the effectiveness of this work were revealed.

Practice attests that the comprehensive approach to the organization of education is becoming increasingly firmly established in party organizations and labor collectives. The movement entitled "A Propagandist for the 5-Year Plan of Efficiency and Quality" is assuming new scope and depth. The popularity of such forms of oral agitation as integral political days, question and answer soirees, sociopolitical clubs at the working people's home, ideological conferences on plan fulfillment [planerki], work and collectives' moral and labor reports is increasing.

The truly invaluable role in intensifying the efficiency of ideological-moral education played by the publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's two-volume work "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work" and by the ubiquitous discussion of his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," was noted during the report and election campaign. The close linkage of ideological-political work with life and with the solution of pressing socioeconomic tasks, as well as attention to the people's needs and requirements, are having a salutary effect on their political and labor activity. All this makes for new achievements in competition and in the struggle to fulfill the 5-year plan targets. It is leading to a sharp reduction in violations of discipline and public order.

At the same time, when speaking at the conferences the communists revealed a number of serious shortcomings in ideological education. Among them are the formal, superficial attitude of certain party organizations toward political and economic training, and toward the activity of collectives of agitators and groups of political information workers and an excessive passion for mass functions to the detriment of individual work with people. Talks, political briefings and reports, it was noted, for instance, at the oblast party conference in the Komi ASSR, are frequently limited to the recounting of truisms, do not provide answers to topical questions and sidestep acute problems.

Much still remains to be done to improve the training and education of the ideological cadres themselves. Thus, in Bryanskaya Oblast 20 percent of those in charge of clubs and houses of culture do not even have a secondary education. At a number of conferences certain workers' unworthy conduct, bureaucratism, liking for red tape and abuse of official positions for selfish purposes were cited. The duty of party committees is to resolutely eradicate phenomena of this kind. Achieving high efficiency of communist education means encouraging useful initiative and experience in every way and insuring unity of work and deed. This means eradicating stereotype, mental inertia and adherence to obsolete forms of work, and subjecting to principled criticism dogmatists and prattlers, manifestations of indifferences and narrowmindedness, duplicity and conceit.

The concluding stage of the reports and elections in the party organizations coincided with the preparations now underway on a broad scale for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The election campaign--the first under conditions where the new Soviet Constitution has been in force--has become a serious test of the maturity of every party committee and every ideological component. Harmonious and creative questing in the work of the agitation collectives, electoral commissions and sectors and the mass information and propaganda media largely determines the depth and businesslike efficiency of this work.

The priority task of the day is the propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and citizens of the USSR. The precise and lucid political platform with which the party, in a close and inviolable bloc with the nonparty people, is approaching the elections must be taken to heart by each Soviet person. Agitation for candidate deputies must be conducted actively and effectively, and the voters' questions, comments and suggestions must be reacted to on a flexible current basis.

"The party will continue to tirelessly display concern for the comprehensive development of the individual and the constant improvement of ideological-educational work," the CPSU Central Committee address to the voters states. "Voting for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people means voting for the further flourishing of the country's spiritual life."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 6 MARCH

ID070910 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 6 March reports that one of Uzbekistan's largest vertical drainage systems has been completed in Kagan Rayon of Bukharskaya Oblast. This enables over 10,000 hectares to be irrigated. Almost 2 million hectares of plowland are irrigated in the republic. The figure for the country as a whole is almost 30 million hectares. At 0100 GMT the radio reports that despite poor weather, preparations for the cotton sowing are in full swing in Tadzhikistan. Farms of Matchinskiy, Proletarskiy, Sovetskiy, and Kumsangirskiy rayons have fully provided themselves with stocks of seeds and have transported them to field stores. The republic's cotton cleaners have pledged to prepare another 10,000 tons of cotton seeds above plan. Machine operators are completing repair of equipment.

The radio adds that many farms of Siberia and Kazakhstan will be the appearance of new varieties of grain crops, grown at the Siberian Agricultural Research Institute, this year. Specialists have created a new productive variety of spring wheat--Omskaya-9--which has recommended itself in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts and Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays. There is also a new hard wheat--Almaz. The institute has developed a fundamentally new system for the rapid introduction of new varieties into production: Propagation of a new strain begins long before its acceptance, some 6 years before. And by the time the strain is zoned, there are enough seeds to supply all the farms of the zone, so that farms can go over exclusively to the new variety in 2-3 years. Thus the period of introducing a new variety can be reduced by 5 or 6 years. This work will contribute to the attainment of the harvest increase planned by the July plenum, which laid down a harvest target in Siberia and north Kazakhstan of (?20) quintals per hectare.

At 0200 GMT the radio reports that the Kazakh minister of agriculture writes in IZVESTIYA that in the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual sale of grain has gone up in Kazakhstan's virgin lands by 21 percent over the preceding 5-year plan. The republic's target is to bring the grain harvest to at least 20 quintals per hectare in the years immediately ahead.

The radio adds that Kuban grain workers have fulfilled pledges to have all agricultural machines and implements ready by 1 March. Over 90 percent of seeds in the kray are of the first and second category.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in Dagestan, the sowing has spread to the foothill zone. Tabasaranskiy Rayon today took the units out into the fields. This is the fourth rayon to be sowing early spring crops: barley, oats and lucerne.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that farms of Kurskaya Oblast have by today completed repairs on the machine and tractor fleet. All is ready for the sowing. It is intended to obtain 25 quintals of grain per hectare.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that south Ukraine grain growers have begun spring field-work. Machine operators in Nikolayevskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts are preparing the soil for early spring crop sowing.

It adds that Kazakhstan's sovkhozes and kolkhozes, of which there are more than 2,300 in the republic, have now completed drawing up their technological and work schedules. Spring crops are to be sown on over 30 million hectares. Their distribution has been clearly defined for every field.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that in Altay, grain crops occupy almost 5 million hectares. This is made up overwhelmingly of wheat. Frost still reigns supreme in the kray, snow is still on the fields, but farms are preparing for the fieldwork.

According to an official of the kray's agricultural directorate, grain crops cultivation has been and remains the leading branch here. It yields more than 40 percent of commodity grain produced in Western Siberia. Winter fallow has been fully prepared for this year's harvest. Considerable amounts of snow have been retained on large areas. Machinery is being overhauled ahead of schedule. Seeds have been prepared for the spring. All seeds have been brought up to good sowing condition: Only high quality standardized seeds will be used on the whole area to be sown to grain crops. Particular attention has been focused on laying in of newly zonally graded strains: wheat Novosibirskaya-Novosibirskaya-67, oats Avtor, barley Chernigovskiy-7 and of other high yield strains. If in 1978 6 percent of the area was sown to new strains, then in 1979 new strains will occupy no less than 20 percent of all areas. Some 3 million hectares or 70 percent of all wheat sown will be occupied by hard and strong strains. The radio adds that spring has already come to the southern valleys in Kirgizia. Spring is very changeable here: Warm and sunny days give way to snowfalls. Nevertheless, early ear crops have been sown on the first hundreds of hectares in the Chu Valley and on the fields of Oshskaya Oblast. This year Kirgiz land cultivators have decided to raise harvest yields considerably: to get 35 quintals of grain and 400 quintals of sugar beet from every irrigated hectare of arable land.

According to Viktor Petrovich Dementyev, Kirgiz deputy minister of agriculture, on the whole agricultural machinebuilding works are fulfilling orders from the countryside. This year more K-700, K-701, T-150K tractors will be delivered than last year. It has been decided to send most of these tractors to new interfarm production associations. He says that these associations have been set up in many regions of the republic to ensure that fertility continues to get better. They will carry out field planning, introduce mineral and organic fertilizers and will thus increase the fertility of each hectare. Much machinery will be delivered for sugar beet lifting and cotton gathering. Machines are delivered in an already assembled state, adjusted at the depots, and machines ready for fieldwork are delivered to farms.

At 1500 GMT the radio reports that in Uzbekistan the overhaul of farm machinery for spring sowing has been completed, with 155,000 tractors now ready.

BRIEFS

FARM MACHINERY REPAIRS--By 15 February Amurskaya Oblast had repaired 6,583 tractors, fulfilling 85 percent of its plan. The oblast has fulfilled 81 percent of its plan for repairing cultivators, repairing 4,064 of them, and has also repaired 5,417 planters, thereby fulfilling 92 percent of its plan. But the oblast has failed to achieve good results in repairing combines and has so far repaired only 1,367, fulfilling only 60 percent of its plan. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 Feb 79 OW]

'REPAIR AND SERVICING' WORK ON SALYUT-6 DESCRIBED

ID061846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Mar 79 ID

[Excerpts] The ordinary, or as they call it here at the Flight Control Center, the regular work in orbit is going on. The conversations between the Salyut crew, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, and earth, like those we are hearing now, take place during each communications session. Whether the cosmonauts are checking the equipment, conducting the corrections of the station, or carrying out their observations and experiments--technical, medical and biological ones--earth is always in touch with things, and when the need arises, it will give advice and assistance.

Specialists, doctors, cosmonauts and scientists are on duty day and night at the Flight Control Center. Valeriy (Slavyanstev), a scientific employee in the Flight Control Center, has a short break now and we have asked him to talk about the repair and servicing work which the station's crew has to carry out.

[Valeriy (Slavyanstev)--begin recording] The repair and servicing work on the Salyut-6 station does not indicate that something is broken--some instrument or mechanism--and that it needs to be repaired. No. The crew on the station, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, must carry out a careful inspection, that is, a check of the work capabilities of all the systems onboard. These repair, servicing and regenerative measures will be carried out on the Salyut-6 station for the first time, since on this station, unlike its predecessors, together with other improvements, it is possible to exchange individual units [blok] after they exhaust their resources. The Salyut-6 station has been in spaceflight almost 18 months. It can be said that it has already virtually fulfilled its tasks; it has received two main expeditions with a total stay of about 8 months and four expeditions on short visits. It has also received four unmanned cargo ships. The life of the station's systems and scientific apparatus is, of course, limited. Altogether there are about 1,000 different instruments on the station.

As is known, when a system is nearing the end of its life, then the probability is increased of failure or (?run-down) in the elements forming it. The task of insuring the reliability of the station is resolved as early as the design stage. The most important systems, such as the cosmonauts' life-support systems, are designed so that they are practically failure-proof. This reliability of the systems is achieved by the periodic exchange of equipment which has exhausted its life. To this end the system is made up of separate interchangeable units placed on the station so that the cosmonauts can reach them. The possibilities of lengthening the working life of the systems and, consequently, the entire life of the station were increased considerably with the appearance of the Progress automatic cargo ships. At the request of the crew, they can bring necessary instruments, equipment and tools for repair and regenerative work to the station. Thus, Progress-2 brought a new globe, which the astronauts Vladimir Kovolenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, set up on the control panel of the station. This globe shows the location of the orbital complex in relation to earth. On this same freight carrier new computer units also arrived for the Delta autonomous navigation system. The very first overhaul measure on the Salyut-6 station was the checking of the work capability of the docking unit, located on the transfer module. This task, linked with the exit into open space, was successfully fulfilled by the crew of the first main expedition, Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko.

What does the crew of the third expedition have to do? After completing the reactivation of the station, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin--together, of course, with the specialists on earth--will carefully examine in a definite order each system onboard. If any system fails to work, they will plug in reserve circuits or replace the relevant units. It should be noted that despite the long and intensive exploitation of the station, not one reserve circuit in any system has so far been switched on. There has simply been no need as all the systems have been working normally. As part of the repair and servicing work on the Salyut-6 station it is planned to replace the ventilators in the thermal regulation system, the lights, individual cables in the communications and television systems, certain components on the exercise cycle and running track, and filters and the regenerators of the life-support systems. Nor is the apparatus forgotten which brightens up the lives of our cosmonauts. Thus, for example, they are to replace the head on the (?vadra) videotape recorder. They will carry out this operation with the aid of an electrical soldering iron which works without tin [word indistinct] (?foil). The creation of long-term orbital stations is considered in our science as a major path in Soviet cosmonautics. On this path we have arrived at the next phase where the life of the systems onboard the station is prolonged directly in the conditions of orbital flight by the hands of the crew and thereby the life of the space station is also prolonged.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE CHECKING SYSTEMS, DO EXERCISES

LD071036 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 7 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 7, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin continue their planned work aboard the scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32.

They are checking today on the station's radio-technical systems, do physical exercises on the veloergometer and the complex trainer.

Under their program of medical investigations the cosmonauts weighed themselves and assessed the condition of individual groups of muscles which are little used in the conditions of a space flight.

Yesterday the crew members took stock of the supplies of food, water, replaceable equipment and materials aboard the station Salyut-6.

According to medical control data and crew reports, the cosmonauts feel well and are in good health. The process of their adaptation to conditions of weighlessness has practically come to an end.

The on-board systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally.